can never be conquered by threats or

or of her person, and the defender of

o his death is easy and comfortable. No ach him, no fears dismay, no flattery deasures entice, no condition afflict, no enth, the joy of the poor, the love of the wer of paradise, and the poison of the The Deity is his father, religion his his friend, charity his companion. justice honor his reward, sincerity his spouse.

are complacency, good humor, love and His brethren and kinsfolk are angels temperance, his apparel decency, his making, his study forgiveness, his patri-

d felicity. He is as firm as a rock, as as a mild as a lamb, as wise as a serpent, as a dove, as constant as a turtle, and as nix "_The English Theo

HE FALL OF THE LEAF.

for a man (says the Charleston Courier) ten reminded of the uncertainty of mortal at every thing borne upon the stream of basses away, and is seen no more on earth andscape scenery, at one and the same e luxuriancy of Summer, and the garning; like the family group, possessing with ed circle the various stages of youth, manre, it presents to a contemplative mind, no or uninstructive picture. Even the Chrye Butterfly, ephemeral as they are, impart son; nor, particularly at this season of the fallen leaf in the mute eloquence of its y, swiftly swept away as it is, by the passa less impressive monitor. It tells us that are is no parennial Spring, that Autumn the Summer is past, and that Winter is has-

leary Winter, that shuts the scene." ard, where shall guilty souls retire?

God in righteous displeasure visit the arth nighty carthquake throw down the moun whelm towns and cities, and shake the earth tre, where would the sinner hide? Should visit our country, and sweep our towns as besom of destruction, where would careless ok for safety? Should famine, in all its hor-us, and death stare us in the face; wretch-, where would you find a refuge? Should is hand upon you and say, "Eccause I have d you refused, I will now laugh at your cand mock at your fears;" to whom would you elp? Should you now hear the all-rousing

the last trumpet (as you soon will) calling he sleeping millions to the bar of God; where could you hade? Should you see the stern e earth on fire, and the heavens passing away, his you will soon see,) where would you look ng place? Should you hear the Judge proour final doom, and see the fiery gulf yawn would you escape? where would you fly ald you do? In vain you call to the rocks ntains to hide you. Nothing can screen you

wrath of the Lamb.
O stupid mortal, is your condition without a ace. In a little time you will prove the realhe eternal world. Sleep on but a little longour sloth and stupidity are gone for ever. Tria little more time, a few more precious opes for knowing God-a few more Sabbaths r trifling is at an end. Spend a few more sinful mirth, and you will be eternally seriomfort yourself with vain hopes but a little and your hopes will vanish for ever. but one hiding place, and that is Christ. Fly, him while it is an accepted time, and you are ernally safe. O that they were wise, and that uld lay these things to heart .- Christian MirM HON98



B& March

RRALD.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ESSAYS ON HOLINESS.

ESSAY IV .- CONCLUDED.

XXI. "And lest I should be exalted above measure given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan buffet me." 2 Cor. xii. 7.

St. Chrysostom and Tertullian, eminent historians in the early ages of the church, both inform us that Paul s afflicted with great bodily weakness, and a violent headach: and to these afflictions the apostle most probably alludes in the above text. God permitted Satan to afflict Job; to touch his bone and his flesh, but not Satan was permitted also to bind a daughter of Abraham with a spirit of bodily infirmity for eighteen years. The same God, whose ways are unsearchable, permitted Satan to afflict Paul's body with uncommon pains; and at times it appears with preternatural weakness, which made his appearance and delivery contemptible to his adversaries. 2 Cor. x. 10. In describing these emissaries of Satan, St. Paul says, 2 Cor. xi. 12-15. "For such are false apostles, deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the apostles of Christ. And no marvel; for Satan imself is transformed into an angel of light," &c.

But if the thorn in the flesh be all one with the buf-fetting messenger of Satan, a similar kind of language other parts of the Bible. Thus in Joshua axiii. 11. 13. "Take good heed therefore unto your-selves, that ye love the Lord your God. Else if ye do n any wise go back, and cleave unto the remnant of these nations—that remain among you—they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and THORNS in your eyes." Ezek. xxviii. 24. "They shall know that I am the Lord, and there shall be no

shall know that I am the Lord, and there shall be no more a patiential batter to the house of Israel, nor any grieving Thorn of all that are round about them, that despised them."

Either of the above constructions is agreeable to the ceriptures, and to reason. But it is finscriptural, as well as in the highest degree absurd, to say that this horn in the flesh and messenger of Satan, were indwellng sins, and hence to maintain that the apostle was anholy. For 1, Paul says this thorn and messenger were given to keep him humble, lest he should be ex-alted above measure. But sin never made any soul humble. Indwelling pride makes us proud: the grace of God, sanctifying his afflictions, kept St. Paul humble, 2, The apostle calls these afflictions infirmities; and says, Most gladly, therefore, will I glory in my in-fimities. But if these infirmities were indwelling sins, he was a most wicked man to glory in them: none but hardened sinners glory in wickedness. 2 Cor. xii. 10. Speaking of the thorn in the flesh, and the messenger of Satan buffetting him, and still calling these trials his infirmities, Paul says, "Therefore I takepleasure in infirmities." &c. Now the devil do no more than to take pleasure in wickedness; therefore the apostle did not mean inherent wickedness, or indwelling sin. 3. The infirmities of which Paul here Now as it is absurd revelations, to keep him humble. Now as it is absurd to say God gave him the thorn of indwelling sin after his revelations, or that he ever gave it to him to keep him humble, it cannot be indwelling sin that is meant by the thorn and messenger. 4. If indwelling sin were such a sovereign remedy against pride, is it not strange that Paul no where mentions its virtue, in any of his epistles to his brethren? Did they not need to be mble as well as he? And why did he not tell them ow much of this Satanic catholicon would make them numble enough to go to heaven?

Shocking indeed are the consequences that follow such a wresting of this and other scriptures, to oppose lessed doctrine of holiness.

XXII. "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and he Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." Gal. v. 17.

First, let us consider the state of those to whom the these words. He describes them thus: "O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that e should not obey the truth .- Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh? I marvel that ye are so soon removed from I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel. But now, after that ye have known God, or er are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? I am afraid of you, lest I have owed upon you labor in vain. Where is then the blessedness ye spake of? Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace. Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" From this description of the fallen church at Galatia, it is very evident they are not to be taken as a standard of Christian attainments, nor are they held up as an example for us to fallow. We cannot judge of our gospel privi-leges by the experience of these professors, for they were fallen from grace; many of them partially, and

ome perhaps totally.
This epistle, like the first to the Corinthians, was de signed to reprove the fallen, corrupt, divided church, to whom it was addressed. But if the carnality of these hurches had been unavoidable, 1, They might have ustly blamed Paul for rebuking them so sharply; 2, if heir corruption had been unavoidable, as the conse uence of necessary inducelling sin, Paul certainly would have excused them; and 3, the Corinthians and Galatians both might have retorted his severe reprimand, and said, Physician, heal thyself for thou art yet carnal, sold under sin. Therefore the corruption of the Galatians was not necessary or unavoidable: they might have gone on unto perfection. Being fallen as they were, they faintly desired to do better, but were under the power of carnal nature they could not

do the things that they would. Very different from this was the state of the apostle.

XXIII. "Not as though I had already attained, ei-

ther were already perfect." Phil. iii. 12.

1. The context shows what it was the apostle had not attained, and in what sense he was not perfect. Verses 7, 8, 11. "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ. If by any means I might ATTAIN UNTO THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD. This then is what he had not attained, viz. The glory, nmortality, felicity, and perfection of the saints at th esurrection. In this sense he was not then perfect: either is any man, until

"Humanity shall pass the crystal ports of light,

But what has this to do with Christian perfection, or

gospel holiness? Just nothing at all.
2. Three verses after Paul had disclaimed the perfection of saints in glory, he professed the holiness, or evangelical perfection for which we plead. Here is no contradiction. For 1, a Christian may be perfect in love; 2, a saint in paradise is perfect in a much higher sense, being free from all the infirmities of our mortal state; 3, after the resurrection, the glory of the saints will be consummated, and they be more perfect than XXI. "And lest I should be exalted above measure before; 4, the angels and archangels may be still more through the abundance of the revelations, there was perfect than the saints; and 5, Jehovah is perfect in a igher sense than any other being ever was or can be. He alone possesses absolute, underived, incommunicable perfection.

To illustrate all this by the works of nature. 1, Bar ley is a perfect grain, rye is more perfect, and what is more perfect than either. 2, Our fruit trees yield in the first place, perfect buds; then perfect blossoms; next they have perfect fruit, i. e. sound and unblemished: and last of all they present us with perfect ripe fruit. These analogies show us the different kinds of perfection in the works of God, and also the different stages of perfection in the same subject. Hence we see how it was consistent for Paul to disclaim perfection in one sense, and profess it in another sense, in the same chapter; and we see also that the above passage is perfectly consistent with the doctrine of holiness.

XXIV. "For in many things we offend all." James From these words many infer that St. James is opposed to our doctrine: but let us consider this and ome parallel texts together. Chap. iii. 1. this apostle

My brethren be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation;" verses 3, 9, 10.—With the tongue "bless we God, even the Father; and therewith curse we men: -out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing." Chap. "The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy. According to the explanation some put upon these pas sages, James and his brethren, 1, offended God in mathings; 2, were exposed to greater condemnation 3. they blessed God and cursed men with their tongues 4, the evil spirit of envy rankled in their breasts : if all this was true of them, they were not Christians. But some better mode of interpretation must be sought, to reconcile these passages with other scriptures

The true state of the case is; St. James, by a figure of speech common among teachers, ranks himself among the persons of whom he says something disagreeable: which is done to take away the harshness of heir doctrine and to make way for the severity of their charges. Thus St. Peter says, "The time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idol-atries:" though it is evident he never lived in this manner. But by the same figure of speech as that used by James, Peter reckons himself among those of whom he says harsh and disagreeable things. To deny this, would be to say, that St. Peter, before his conversion, was a lewd, drunken debauchee, and an abominable idolator: which none. I think, will undertake to ma

When St. James says, "In many things we offend all," he means no more than, 1, that all offend against speaks were not natural to him, as indwelling sin is to the law of paradisiacal perfection, under which Adam was placed before the fall: that law making no allowance for involuntary mistakes, infirmities, &c.; and 2, that all believers who are not perfected in love, offend in many things against the evangelical law of faith and ove: until they are wholly renewed, their obedience will not be uniform, hearty, and universal. So where he says,-" My brethren, be not many masters; (i. e. lord it not over one another;) knowing that we (who do so) shall receive the greater condemnation," if we do not repent of our haughtiness :- by the same figure of speech he reckons himself among his domineering brethren. Again he says, "The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy:" by the same figure above named, the avostle here reckons himself among his envious. unsanctified brethren. And in the same way he say of the tongue, "Therewith curse we men." above mode of interpretation reconciles these pas with common sense, and the general sense of the Bible; and shows that they have no bearing against the doctrine of haliness.

XXV. "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." 1 John i. 8. This text is explained by the context. Verse 7 'If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth us from all sin." Verse 8. But 'if we say we have no sin, (to be cleansed from,) we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us:" neither in our heart nor mouth. Verse 9. "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Verse 10. "If we say we have not sinned, (and have no need to be forgiven and cleansed,) we make him a liar, (for he saith all have sinned,) and his word is not in us." never can in truth say, We have not sinned; nor prior to entire sanctification, that we have no sin to be delivered from. But after the great and precious promi-ses in verses 7th and 9th, are fulfilled in us, we can, without contradicting the sense of the apostle, praise God for sanctifying us wholly, and cleansing us from all sin. The 8th verse, taken is connexion with the context, does not destroy the doctrine of holiness, but abundantly confirms it; and by asserting our natural sinfulness, shows the necessity of the work of sanctifi-

cation in our hearts. I have now given what I conceive to be the true sense of all the texts of scripture, which have been chiefly insisted on as objections to the doctrine of holiness; and if these are given us, or if the above illustration be admitted, perhaps there will be no others alleged in opposition to evangelical perfection. But as old habits and modes of thinking are not readily abandoned, while there is the least vestige or semblance of argument in their favor, I will pursue the controversial part of my work, till I have considered every important objection to our doctrine which I have either read or heard, and will endeavor to give the same a fair and clear solution. How far my endeavors are successful, the enlightened and candid reader will He says, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me."

He says, against the objections opposed to it.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

ON UNDERSTANDING A PREACHED GOSPEL. No part of our time is more important than that which is spent in hearing the gospel. It is then we are on trial for eternity. The reception which is given to it will decide our final state. He who believes and follows it, will be saved; he who disregards and neglects it, will be lost for ever. The short space too, which is allotted to this exercise, renders it still more solemn. Compared to what is spent in business, in conversation, in recreation, and rest, how very contracted are the hours we pass in listening to those words, by which our salvation is secured. It is, there ore, a matter of high concern, that every thing which tends to interrupt the impression intended to be made by the word, be removed; and that every thing which aids it should be fostered with peculiar care.

The first prerequisite necessary to derive benefit from the preached word, is, to understand it. The

understanding is the leading faculty of the soul. Unless this be duly informed, no other operation of the mind can be under a correct influence. The will, the memory, the conscience, the affections, and the temper, are all moved by it. As every visible external object affects us by the eye, and without a clear vision, all the scenes of beauty and grandeur in the works of God will produce no correct impression upon us; so if the intellectual part of man be blinded, or perverted, or misinformed, every other power of the ceived he was missing. He hastened to the spot, and nind will be liable to an improper bias. of the Bible can affect us, unless it be in a measure understood. Truths, which are of the highest importance, which are ennobling and exciting, and consoling, will be addressed to us without effect, unless they are known and apprehended. Truths, which fill believ ers with joy unspeakable, and full of glory, which draw forth the hallelujahs and adorations of angels in heaven; and make guilty spirits in hell tremble, will be set before mankind in vain, if they are not known, and realized, and have place in the human mind Hence it is that so many persons sit under a faithful minister year after year without effect. They undertand not the statements which are made in their hear ing. It is not meant to be affirmed that this is the only obstacle to men's profiting by the word. It may be understood and yet hated; the truth may be imprisoned in unrightcousness. But it is one reason why so many receive no spiritual benefit from the gospel of Thus our great Master in his parable of the ower explains the case of those who received the seed by the way side. "When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he that receiveth seed by the way side." Satap, that subtle and malicious foe of man, uses all his artifice to prevent our understanding the word, lest we should believe it and obtain sal-

caution to counteract his endeavors. That we set our hearts to the things which are delivered to us; recollecting it is no vain thing, but our life is contain We need not, therefore, wonder that so much stress is laid on this subject in the Seriptures.—when chaits had been delivering his parables to the multitude, he thus addressed his immediate disciples: "Have ye un-derstood all these things?" So when Philip accosted the Ethiopian eunuch it was in the following way Understandest thou what thou readest? And he said, how can I, except some man should guide me? he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him." Thus when Christ was on his way to Emmaus, had been conversing with his friends, whose minds were dark, and perplexed, and full of unbelief, he thus addressed them: "O fools and slow of heart to believe Thus they describe the effect of those instructions: Did not our heart burn within us while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?" 'Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures."

vation. It is therefore necessary that we use every

It is no invalid objection to these statements, that the gospel only becomes effectual to the salvation of men, by its being applied to the heart by the powerful agency of the Holy Spirit of God. We admit the important truth. But we derive from it a confirmation of the topic before us. For how does this blessed agent effect the mighty work? not certainly by presenting to us truths which are not contained word; but by enabling us to understand those which are read or heard. It is not by the revelation of a new gospel, but by the application of the old gospel. that we become new creatures in Christ Jesus, and grow and thrive in piety. The same truths convert the heart now, which operated on the three thousand on the day of Pentecost, and the multitude in the apos-The same views of the holiness of God, of the spirituality of the divine law, of the atoning sacrifice of Christ, of the invisible glories, or terrors of another world, are as effectual now in all those who believe, as they were when Paul preached them in Philippi, Thessalonica, or Rome. Whenever this divine and holy being awakens the dead in sin, to a new and spiritual life, he orders the attention, and fixes the mind, on the great topics of the holy word; enables us to understand their meaning and bring them home to our own case and condition. So that the very nature of his work implies the importance of understanding the word of God, and of using those efforts which tend to produce this desirable end.

SATURDAY EVENING.

It is proper, often to call ourselves to a solemn ac count for the time past of our lives; but particularly so at the close of our days, months, and years. And at the close of the week, when our toils are done, and we may perhaps be seated at the door, or by the fire side, with our families around us, and the prattling babes about our knees, and the thousand little name less comforts, which cluster together in our imaginations, when we hear of Saturday night at home; at dren love so dearly, teach them many things that we such a season, if we are people of any serious thought, our minds must, in some measure, be taken up with sober reflections. There is something peculiarly solema in the eve of the Sabbath, in the return of labor ers, and the preparation for rest. And even where we do not observe the eastern custom of commencing our Sabbath on Saturday evening, yet the Lord's day seems to dawn, and the cessation of cares to betoken something peaceful, and the expectation of approaching solemnities to calm the soul: so that the man must be peculiarly volatile, or peculiarly stupid, who is children to the Sabbath schools: for, (as I heard a parnot, of necessity, thrown out of the common route of his giddy, or his busy thoughts, when the ruddy streaks it does you no good,") it can do them no injury, and of the west are beginning to grow dusky, and the week seems fading away. And what are the thoughts which a conscientious person would have, and which of course, we all ought to have, at such a time! A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business; and let conscience pass a faithful sentence.—Am I a better man, teach them, but which they will pay more attention to they had hope, relapsed into their former state of wicka better husband, a better wife, a better neighbor, or whatever the duties which by "home-folks."

performing, if instructed to do so by others, as well as whatever the duties which by "home-folks."

edness, some who had made profession apostatized, inquirers sunk into supineness, leaving none to suc-

it lars upon me? Am I more satisfied with my conduct than I was the week before? If I am not, I have lived in vain. What have I done for the good of the neighborhood? What for the public good? How have I been prospered in business: and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me? Are no sick, afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, is not this the most favored spot under beaven? And if there are, what have I done for their relief? If in none of these things I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish niggard, unworthy of the name of man or Christian. Am better prepared for dying, than I was last week?-And when I look forward, how am I going to spend next week; and what new project for improvemen have I in mind? And how am I about to sanctify the Sabbath? And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country .-- Emporium.

THE CONFERENCE MEETING. At a late meeting of this description in Boston, a

venerable Layman from the country arose and addressed the audience to the following effect: A little child was playing on the end of a wharf. An old gentleman who had observed him, afterwards per-

saw him sunk in the water. He called for belp none came. He plunged in,—raised the child, and restored him to his parents. It was a noble, a humane, a generous action; he was extolled in the papers, he was rewarded with a gold medal.—At another time, an alarm of fire was given ;-the noise increases; the citizens are aroused; the light soon shows them where the devouring element is raging. They hasten to the spot, and while they are endeavoring to extinguish the flames, it is announced that a sick man is in one of the chambers; he is so enfeebled that he cannot escape. But he must not be burnt alive-how shall he be rescued from the impending danger? An intrepid man rushes through the flames, and at the risk of his own life, saves that of his suffering fellow-man. It was a heroic, a humane, a noble action. He is extolled in the papers, and applauded in the social circle. He finds, too, a great reward in that inward consciousness which every man feels when he has done his duty.

Brethren, do you believe the Bible? Do you lieve that "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God?" I ask not whether you assent to it verbally-but do you believe it? Take a view then, of the various classes of men in this great city-first, the scoffers at religion-then, the men of pleasure— then the mere moralists—and O what multitudes do you find, who have not been "born again," and therefore, dying as they have lived, cannot see the kingdom of God!

Now it is certain that the case of every such man is infinitely more dreadful than that of the drowning child, or the sick men in his imminent exposure to the flames: if in these latter cases we look only to the life which now is. Each of them has a soul of more value than worlds, and that could be expected to exceed death! Do you then warn them of their danger—do you tell them of that Redeemer who can save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him? If not, are you the disciples of Christ? "He that hath not the spirit of Christ, is none of his;" and Christ even laid down his

life, to save them that were lost.

Brethren, be consistent—faith without works is dead. The most difficult part of your work is nearest home: awaken your own hearts, revive religion in your own families; seek the co-operation of brethren addressed them: "O fools and slow of heart to believe like-minded; seek by importunate prayer the influen-all that the prophets have spoken; and beginning at ces of the Holy Spirit. He that "turns a sinner from Moses and the prophets, he expounded unto them in the error of his way, shall save a soul from death; all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." and if it is praise worthy to save the life of a fellow mortal, how much more to save the immortal soul! Recorder and Telegraph.

----INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE, FOR NOV. 1825.

Sunday Schools for the rich, as well as for the poor. "Samuel, why don't you pay as great attention to your lessons, and mind what I say to you, as Virginia does?" said a young lady to her little brother, a child of five years old, when she was teaching him and a neighbor's daughter. He replied, "Because, sister, you are home-folks to me, and you are not home-folks

to Virginia." This answer of little Samuel's struck me forcibly at that time, and has occurred to me frequently since as being the reason why children improve more rapidly under strangers than they do at home; because from the last English magazines, that the evil is still they are too much familiarized to "home-folks." It furnishes an argument in favor of the rich sending their children to Sabbath schools: because in the first place, although they may give them pious instructions themselves, yet, being home-folks, they may not make as deep an impression as when bestowed by one with whom they are not so intimate, whose teaching has the impressive charm of novelty. And in the second place, because there are some things "home-folks" may deem unnecessary to mention, which one who sees the child but seldom may deem important.

The school of which I am a member, has as many scholars from the rich as from the poor; and I heard a father, (a Judge in one of the superior courts,) say, "I think we should send our children, as an encouragement to the poor to send theirs; I am delighted you have invited mine to attend, for since they have entered your Sunday school, they have learned to love their books." The mother added, "Yes, indeed, it gives me great pleasure to see my children so fond of going to the Sunday school, for there are many things we cannot teach them that you can; and I beg you will call on us when you want money for books. as I will do every thing in my power to aid an institu-tion which I see is productive of so much good." And why could not this good, pious lady, whom her chilcan?" Because, as little Samuel said, she was one o the "home-folks."

O, ye rich parents, let me persuade you to set a good example to the poor, by sending your children to the Sunday school—if you are pious yourselves, the teachers of those schools will aid you in leading your children up the hill of Zion, and may direct their at-tention to many things of importance, which you, being "home-folks," could not so effectually do. And if you are not pious, still I entront you to send your ent once say, "Go, my son, it can do you no harin, if we affirm it will do them good, and you will see the advantages arising from their attendance. They will become fonder of their books-more moral, and more attentive to their duty to God, their parents, and their above, the ill success which has lately attended the effellow creatures-duties which you may sometimes

ANECDOTES,

ILLUSTRATING THE UTILITY OF TRACTS. A Lawsuit prevented by a Tract.

A young gentleman in Massachusetts, writes to the committee of the American Tract Society as follows: I cannot refrain from communicating, for the en-couragement of the committee of the American Tract Society, two instances of the usefulness of tracts, which have lately come to my knowledge. The first instance was that of a man who had become violently enraged with his neighbor, was about to commence a legal prosecution against him, and had signified his intention to the sheriff whom he expected to employ. Before his writ was made out, however, the tract, " To a person engaged in a Lawruit," fell into the sheriff's hands; and so deep was the impression produced on his mind, of the impropriety and wickedness of thus commencing a suit at law, that he went to his proposed employer and urged him to desist. There is no elequence like that of the heart. Such was his seriousness and earnestness, that it disarmed the revengeful spirit, and compelled him to relinquish his malicious

The Sabbath-breaker reformed by a Tract.

The Saboath-oreaker reformed by a Tract.

The other instance was that of a young man who was a notorious transgressor of the Fourth Commandment. An amiable, and I hope pions had in the neighborhood, was often grieved with his abuses of the day on which our Saviour rose from the dead, and sent him the tract entitled, "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy." He was an apprentice to a master, who, though not a professor of religion, is a friend of religious order and good morals. He had long considered the case of W——, as nearly hopeless. But the Spirit of God accompanied the tract thus presented him, and he became a strict observer of the Sabbath, a constant attendant on public worship, a member of the visible church of Christ; and there is much reason to believe he will stand, at the great day, among the thousands who have been turned from the err their ways, through the instrumentality of those feeble and yet mighty messengers, Religious Tracts .- . 4m.

The following facts are from the ninth report of the Balti re Tract Society, just published.

A profane Blacksmith converted.

A person visiting one of the factories in the vicinity of Baltimore, passing through the smith shop, heard a man uttering many and horrid oaths—he stepped in and asked who was proying so? "Praying!" observed the swearer; you might have heard swearing." He was told that was prayer, though not generally considered so by those who indulged in the awful practice. A few words of admonition were given to all present. and a tract handed to each, the "Swearer's Prayer" being of the number. About a month after this, a person gave the delightful intelligence, that the pro-fane blacksmith was brought to reflection by reading that tract; that he had become convicted of his lost and undone estate; and had been received into the communion of the church.

A Carpenter and his Apprentice reformed.

A pious female passing through the suburbs of Baltimore, was accosted by a youth from a carpenter's shop, who solicited a tract. She gave him several, and several more to his master, praying that the blessing of Heaven might attend them. It was some weeks afterwards, when she visited the same neighborhood; and on passing the shop, the same youth came running out, and with both hands extended, exclaimed, "O, my dear madam, I bless you for the tracts you gave me. I hope God has converted my soul, and I have been longing to see you, to tell you all about it." His master came forward and said, "I too must thank you, madam, for the little books you gave me. I have never sworn an oath since, and am determined never to become intoxicated again." The youth gave the most satisfactory evidence of piety, ar the greatest change in his master he had ever seen in any one; that he had before been remarkable for profaneness and drunkenness, but now was a sober man, and had learned to "fear an oath." "Truly," says this female, "many will praise God to eternity, that Tract Societies were ever instituted."

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

We have several times alluded to an unfavorable change in the Russian policy, by which the Scottish missionaries, with a single exception, had been driven from the dominions of the Autocrat; but we learn more extensive-that the operations of the Russian Bible Society, which had been greatly extended and had created great expectations for the result of their influence, have been nearly paralyzed, and that the Scottish missionaries are not the only ones who have been compelled to leave their stations.

The following extract relates to the anti-biblical revolution.

"This institution [the Russian Bible Society] which for several years pursued so distinguished a career, and promised to supply with the word of life not only the Russian population, but the numerous heathen and Mohammedan tribes of that widely extended empire, is now completely paralyzed in its exertions, and appear to be dying a lingering death. In consequence of the powerful opposition which was raised to the Bible Society, Prince Galitzin, its noble President, retired from office, he at the same time resigned his situation as minister of religion, and a Russian admiral was appointed in his place. Its no less excellent Sceretary, Mr. Papoff, who visited this country about two years ago, and who was also connected with the censorship of the press, was afterwards put on his trial by the criminal court, respecting a book which had been published by Pastor Gosner, in which there were some reflections which were considered as unfavorable to the doctrine of the Greek church, relative to the Virgin Mary. Several others were also involved in the same prosecution, two of whom are pious men. Pastor Gosner himself, who, though a Catholic, is said to be a most eloquent, evangelical and useful preacher, had previous to this, been ordered away from Peters burgh, on a few days' notice. The powers of darkness, in short, appear to be mustering their forces in the Russian empire: the measures pursued, seem to be a part of that general system for arresting the progress of light, and for involving the nations in all the darkness of the middle ages, which of late years constitutes the distressing characteristic of the policy of most of the continental princes.

Among the causes for suspending the Astrachan and Crimea missions are mentioned, in addition to the forts of the missionaries. Most of the few of whom ceed them; and the Mahomedans, so far from growing attentive, left the meetings and refused to hear the aries converse; and to crown all—those few who had become real converts, and adorned their profession, were liable at every moment to be taken from the stations, and enlisted into the military service. The Persian convert, Mahomed Ali was dealt with in this manner; and was told that it was in consequence of his having been converted to Christianity. A peti-tion on his behalf was drawn up and given to Prince Galitzin and afterwards to the Princess M both of whom declined presenting it to the Emperor on principles of prudence. The mission at Karass, however, has been less affected by the changes aboventioned, and as the prospects at that place are of less unfavorable nature, the station for the present, is to be continued, though there is some talk of transfer-

ring it to the Missionary Society at Basle.

The Moravian station, founded more than half: century ago at Sarepta, and which lately suffered so much by the fire, has also been abandoned; and in short it would almost seem that the entire Russian empire is given into the hands of the prince of darkness. -West. Recorder.

The intelligence respecting these missions, is painful, but it can searcely be called, with propriety, discouraging. It may teach the friends of missions a lesson which the sanctified, and unsanctified, both, are slow to learn-not to trust to an arm of flesh. A few years since, more reliance was placed on the efficieney and good feelings of the Emperor Alexander, even by the best men in our land, than ought ever to be placed on any man. We seemed to see the mountains beginning to sink, and the valleys to rise, before this giant of the north—and the language of many a neart was -- now sumething will be done, to purpos in the missionary sphere—for an Emperor has under taken to accomplish the work." But it is to be accomplished "not by might nor by power"-and now behold the disappointment. The arm of flesh is withdrawn-and we, perhaps, feel as if the work must stop. "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm-for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh." Such a man will be ever exposed to unreasonable elevationand to sudden disappointment. If the discouragements which the friends of missions meet shall make them humble-and lead them to more simple trust in God. their sorrow will soon be turned into joy.

But let not the enemies of missions exult immaturely. Let their remember that "whom the Lord leveth he chasteneth"-that affliction has ever been the harbinger of prosperity to the church. The reformation was not effected without, what seemed at the time. many painful reverses. Though the arm of power was not permitted to harm the great reformer, yet at length, it seemed as if the efforts of the Emperor would quench the light which began to shine in Papal darkness. Had actual force been employed by the enemy in the outset, it would have crushed the designs of Luther: a watchful Providence, therefore, restrained it If physical force had not been let loose after the reformation had acquired some strength, and gained many friends, its a lyocates might have been elated, and by divisions and corruptions, have ruined the work. A wise Providence, therefore, guarded against this result, by permitting the enemy to persecute His heritage. Few Christians can bear prosperity, as individuals, without some tendency to pride-how then can it be expected that they can bear it, well, as public While human nature remains what it is, in our view, it will be ever true of Christians-" In the world ve must have tribulation."-Con. Observer.

Palestine Mission .- Some years since, the Syrian archbishop, Giarve, visited Rome, Paris and London, to obtain maney, as he then professed, in order to print the scriptures on Mount Lebanon. Money and a press were accordingly given him; but he has never printed the scriptures, and being now elected Syrian Patriarch, he opposes their circulation by the mis

The Marianite patriarch, in an order which he had issued to impede the distribution of the Bible by the missionaries, had asserted "that they buy up the books printed at Rome, to get them out of the hands of the To this charge the missionaries at Beyrout. thought proper to reply; and in this reply the fact of the Syrian Patriarch's obtaining funds for the dissemination of the word of God, was alluded to, in order more effectually to repel the charge of the Marionite Patriaroli. The disturbed Giarve, who accordingly published a defence, of which he sent the missionaries copy. A translation having been forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, a part of it was read at the Concert. In this he disclaims having received either money or press when in Europe, for the purpose of printing the scriptures, but think proper; and disavows any intention even to cooperate in circulating the scrintures among his people. It was remarked that the conduct of the Syrian Patriarch, since his return, has destroyed his character in Europe for upright and honest principle. His manifesto, which is, in some respects, a curious document, and develops (if further development were at all necessary) the genius of papacy, will probably be given to the public through the official channels of the

Messrs. Bird and Goodell find important openings for usefulness in Syria, and especially in Beyrout.— Their school, though opposed by the Catholics, is prosperous and the missionaries appear to be animated by their prospects. They regard the Turks in the light of protectors, who, besides, caring for none of the ngs which alarm the Catholics, stand in fear of England, under whose protection our missionaries live and labor. - Western Recorder.

American Tract Society .- From the American Tract Magazine for December, we learn that the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society in this city have sanctioned with great unanimity upwards of one hundred Tracts, of which more than seventy are either stereotyped, or in progress at the foundry. It is also stated, that the Committee hope, before the annual meeting in May, to increase this number to 150 or 200. To accomplish this, however, a considerable ant of funds will be required, and the Committee, therefore invite all who feel interested in the welfare of the Society to come forward at this time and lend

The Committee have recently voted 20,000 pages of Tracts to the missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, for distribution among the American seamen and others in the part of the world; and 10,000 pages to the Baptist Convention of the state of New York, for the use of their numerous missionaries in the frontier set-We understand that applications have already been made for appropriations of Tracts for various other missionary stations, in this and in foreign countries; and that the Committee design to aid all

such establishments as far as their funds will permit. The prosperity of this society is the more gratifying, as doubts were entertained by some, at the time of its formation, whether different denominations of evangelical Christians could unite in a Tract Society: a question, which can perhaps, in no way be solved more satisfactorily than by the result of a successful experiment. The members of the Publishing Commit-tee, are the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Knox, Rev. Mr. Sommers, and Rev. Mr. Edwards, who has long been a member of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society at Boston. The Rev. Mr. Summarfield, who was a member of this committee, departed this life soon after his election. No two members of this committee are of the same religious denomination, and no Tract is nublished without the concurrence of the whole .- N. York Obs.

American Colonization Society.-At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Institution, held Nov. 25, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the Supreme Court Room, at the Capitol, on the first Saturday in January, and that the several Auxiliary Societies be particularly invited to represent themselves by Delegates on this occasion. Resolved, That any Literary or Religious Institutions in the United States, which may desire to aid the objects of this Society, be also invited to send

Delegates to this meeting.

By order of the Board R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

GRAND RIVER MISSION.

UPPER CANADA. Letter from the Rev. ALVIN TORRY, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, duted Grand River, Sept. 12, 1825.

REV. AND DEAR STR-Having now concluded my abors in this mission for the present conference year, some account will be expected by the society of the result of our labors, and the state of the mission. This duty I most cheerfully perform, as the work of grace this year will afford further evidence of the power of the gospel on the mind and manners of one of the most savage tribes of Indians in this country. It is among the Chippewas, (Missisaugah tribe,) that this reformation is going on, though the Mohawks have shared this year also in the revival. The commencement of this work is noticed in my last, of January 26th, where we mentioned the conversion of a Chippewa chief, who had pitched his tent at the mission After the conversion of this chief, the Missisaugahs continued to come in from the forest, thereby increasing our public assemblies and the schools. markable how soon the word fastened on their hearts, ven sometimes by the first discourse they heard. This to us appeared most extraordinary, as they were violiv pagan, and the most besotted in drunkenness savage tribes in this country. You can scarcely judge the emotion of our hearts when we saw their tents spread abroad on the banks of the Grand River, for the purpose of hearing the word of life, and sending their children to a Christian school. Our congregations were now generally crowded with native hearers, who listened with great attention; and the work of instruction and awakening continued to progress, till the Camp-meeting at Mount Pleasant, 24th June, when a new impulse was given to the re-vival. The addresses of our Indian exhorters on that occasion were weighty, well adapted to the occasion, and delivered with a fluency and fervor that captivated and astonished the whole assembly. These discourses wrought powerfully on the minds of those whose prejudices were against attempts for the improvement of the natives, and had a happy effect on the dissionary cause generally. During the meeting, fourteen were brought to God, among whom were several Mohawks, but principally Missisaugahs; and mamore returned from the meeting under powerful awakenings. Now conversions at the mission house were frequent, the pious were strengthened and enouraged in their Christian course-their peace was like an overflowing river, and they appeared as happy as they could live. O, what a day was this! I canno lescribe it, but it was a time of God's power. The Holy Spirit was poured out on our assemblies in such effusions, that it appeared like the day of pentecost. Cries of the penitents were heard in every part, and shouts of joy and triumph made the neighboring woods to resound with praise! In these Indians there is nothing artful-no studied affectation; all is simple and natural-giving vent to their feelings in artless expressions of sincere devotion. When the penitents are brought to feel their unworthiness and just deservings, they become earnest in their supplications, that the Great Good Spirit will have mercy on them. and, for the sake of his beloved Son, forgive all their sins. Nor do they long mourn in sorrow. They listen with eagerness to hear of the sufferings of Jesus; and believing that he is now able and willing to save. their trouble is removed, their spirit is revived, the Comforter is come, the love of Gut is shed abroad in their hearts, giving them assurance that God is reconciled, when they rejoice with joy unspeakable. Several instances have occurred when they have been

awakened and converted at the same meeting. The changes wrought in the outward deportment of these Indians, are as extraordinary as their devotions are sincere; and they are manifest among the most respectable, as well as in those of abandoned lives. Two instances out of many I here give you. Among the respectable, is Jacob, a Mohawk, of good disposi tion and amiable manners. His industry in his way of farming, had raised him, in his worldly circumstances, to a more civilized and comfortable mode of living; and he seldom allowed himself to be intoxicated. Such was the character of Jacob, that he was much esteemed, and thought to be a good and very happy man: and so did Jacob think of himself, till he heard the truths of the gospel in power. He then saw himself a sinuer: his heart had never been changed-had never loved God-never worshipped him in spirit and in truth. At the Camp-meeting Jacob found peace, and returned to his home a happy Christian, and soon after rejoiced in the conversion of his wife and two fine daughters. Jacob is now much alive to the welfare of his people. Before his conversion, he looked with indifference on the degrading practices of his nation; but now he goes from cabin to cabin, among his neighbors, saying "Oh, my brethren, do not these abominable things. The Great Spirit is angry. You must die.—Now consider where the wicked man must go." Jacob urges the new birth—tells his people, "We must be born newmen. Our heart new. His Spirit make us new heart. Then, Oh! much peace, much joy." Jacob too is much concerned for the rising and future generations of his people, and is very importunate for a school in his neighborhood.

The other I shall name is a man who was so given to drunkenness, that he would part with any thing to gratify his thirst for whiskey. On one occasion he of-fered to sell the only bullock he had to obtain whiskey. and because his neighbor would not purchase he attempted, in a rage, to destroy the creature. At another time, when he had sold even the clothes that were worth any thing, be stole away from his wife the few traces of seed corn which she had carefully reserved for planting. This he offered for whiskey. Destitute as they were before, the poor woman now thought herself and family nearly undone, as this seed was their hope of a future harvest for bread. The corn was purchased by one of our friends, and privately returned to the afflicted woman. When intoxicated, this man was very quarrelsome, and in his frays would sometimes get bruised and scarred in a shocking manner, and in this plight return to his hapless family, destitute of clothing, and bearing the description in Mark v. 2, of one possessed of devils, and coming from the tombs. But what liath God done for this poor, degraded sinner! He is altogether changed. He is kind to his family, leads a praying life, "clothed in his right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus." As he is now more industrious to make his family comfortable, as well as attentive to his religious duties, we hope, through grace, that he will continue to adorn the gosprofesses. Such are the effects of the gospel generally, as very much to better the condition of men; but to the ludian, particularly, it the PROMISE of the life that now is: for, instead of lying about drunk, filthy and half starved, surrounded by children, trained by their example for whiskey and the devil, they have now become orderly in their deportment, attentive to the duties of religious worship, observers of the Christian sabbath, more neat and cleanly in their apparel, and more industrious for an honest and comfortable living. An active life, however, must not at pace he expected: like children, they must be instructed, and led on by habit, till labor becomes natural and familiar. These habits the Missisaugahs, since their conversion, are much disposed to, and they have made application to the government for aid in settling

as to provide themselves the means of living while encamped at the mission house,—having obtained lands of the Mohawks,—they have planted considerable fields of corn. Industry has marked this commence ment, and they are likely to have a promising harvest. Thus have our Indian brethren been blessed in their ZION' temporal and spiritual concerns, and the number in society by the 1st of January had increased to seven-

HIGHLAND MISSION. Letter from the Rev. John B. Mathias, dated, Peekskill, October 13, 1825.

The work of God in this mission, I am happy to in form you, is still progressing. Our members are zealout, and are ardently seeking for higher attainment in grace. A class which was formed last winter by the preachers on Dutchess circuit, of seven in number, has increased to sixty. The work is also reviving on the west side of the river, in the neighborhood of Fort Montgomery.

"The dwellers in the vale and on the rocks

Catch the flying joy. To this class I have added eight; and the whole number of members which have been added in the mission, during the second quarter, is thirty-two. I will now take the liberty to give you a short ac ount of our quarterly meeting, which was held the 8th and 9th of this month, (October,) at a brother Falkenar's, on the bank of the North river. Brother E. Woolsey, presided on the occasion. On Saturday, the preaching and other exercises were accompanied with much of the Divine influence. On the sabbatl the congregation was quite large, probably between four and five hundred. It was a truly pleasing sight to see them descending from the mountains, issuing from the vales, and crossing the river in boats, to wor powerful, and God owned his word remarkably. Sin ners were awakened, and such was the holy that rested upon the congregation, that with difficulty the people of God could repress their feelings; and now and then loud shouts of glory and praise to their beavenly Benefactor would burst from them. Truly it may be said, "He maketh his ministers a flame of

FROM THE WESLEVAN JOURNAL. Extract of a letter from the Rev. NICHOLAS TALLEY Presiding Elder of the Augusta District, dated Washington, Wilks Co. Geo. Nov. 15, 1825.

I have attended this year, sixteen Camp-meetings this district, and not one fruitless one. The Jumhigh as sixty, at some of them; and at others not exceeding fifteen. Edgefield has been acknowledged very wicked, but in it, I have been happily disapointed. In August, (12th,) our Camp-meeting comwas very good; the concourse of people great, especially on the Sabbath; the preachers were in the spirt, and the word was accompanied with power to the earts of many. We had knowledge of about sixty who professed to obtain justifying faith. On the 26th of the same month, we had another in the eastern part of the district, where thirty-two obtained the pearl of reat price. Seriousness and good order was observed, throughout our meeting. I spent about three weeks then, in Edgefield, and was truly delighted to see how rapidly the work of the Lord was going on among all classes; for while a majority is acknowdged poor and illiterate, there are others of wealth, talents, and urbanity, who are lovers of the gospel, and patterns of piety. Brother J. B. Chapell, (a man of great plainness and zeal, tempered with prudence.) as been compelled to preach most generally through the summer in the groyes, our house of worship being insufficient to hold the people. Some hundreds must have joined the charch this year, but the number is unknown to me at present.

On the 10th of September, our Camp-meeting comenced at Tabernacle; a general solemnity pervided he congregation. More of the power and presence Jehovah, I have seldom witnessed. In our Quarerly Conference, (which was large,) we were almost verpowered by the streams of peace, love and joyveeping and rejoicing for near five hours. Our business, as you may expect, was conducted with unanim-The school is in a flourishing state, and many of aith in Jesus. Some who were far advanced, and expected soon to enter college, who were previously wild, and somewhat skeptical, were hopefully converted to God. A letter from brother Travis says, the that the gospel of Christ would be extended to other 3d of March, 1815, proposing to all the maritime nations to work is still going on in the school and neighborhood, Indian nations; for others had heard of this wonderful lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions and appears truly genuine. About thirty-five came work of God, and were beginning to cry, forward on the last morning of the meeting, as witnesses of the new birth. On the 15th Sept. a Campneeting in Pendleton, about five miles below the court house commenced; we had a good time among

Christians, and some conversions. On the 23d, our Camp-meeting at Wheat's, eigheen miles below this place, commenced, and although it rained nearly all the time, the Lord poured bless ings out in abundance. Many were awakened, and about thirty professed a change of heart.

oth of Oct. our District Conference menced in Oglethorp County, at the Lexington Camp ground, where great peace and love were cherished in all the preachers; their progress in religion; their the earlh. improvements and usefulness. There were eight ang men recommended for license to preach, who, after due examination, were licensed; three of whom were recommended to the Annual Conference. Twenty-four licentiates, eight deacons, and fourteen elders, passed their examination. On Sabbath evening, we administered the holy eucharist, and the pres ence and power of the Lord were manifest. preachers and people seemed of one heart and mind. On Monday morning we adjourned. Our next Distriet Conference is to meet in Oct. 1826, at White Oak Camp ground in Columbia Co. Our brethren are delighted thus to meet and encourage each other in the great work of the Lord, and to watch over each other closely, in love. Our local Preachers' Confer ence is unquestionably a blessing to us, and may be sanctified to great good. We have peace throughout our borders, and concern among many professors for more religion. Our prospects, I think, are flattering,

By a letter from the Rev. Joseph Travis, Principal f Tabernacle Academy in Abbeville District, S. C. we have pleasing accounts of that Institution. The number of students has increased, and there is an extraordinary work of grace among them. Mr. Travis says, "I had some infidel young men, who now can pray with us, and in every respect, promise to do vell." This is the fruit of the late Camp-meeting in that neighborhood. These young men were awaken-

ed there. We rejoice to learn that among the converted stu dents at Tabernacle, there are two or three, who believe themselves to be called to the ministry; and that they will probably soon give proof of their sincerity, by going out into the highways and hedges, to call sinners to repentance. May they not look back. -Wesleyan Journal.

Five persons have been tried and found guilty at the recent session of York county, Pennsylvania court, for causing a riot at a camp meeting for religious wor- of education; you contribute to the promotion and seship. The jury found them guilty, and the court fined them 20 dollars each, for the use of the county, in addition to the costs of prosecution.

The 24th ultimo was observed as a day of thankson their lauds on the river Credit, for the purpose of giving in Ohio. The east and west, on the same day, civilization. As a preparatory experiment, as well united in a song of praise to the Giver of every good.

WILL TOWARDS MEN."



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1825.

The Love-feast of the Methodist society in this city. on Monday evening of last week, was rendered interesting by the presence of an unusual number of ministers, among whom was the Rev. Bishop Hedding, who has recently returned from a visit to the Genesee and Upper Canada Conferences. The Bishop gave a New London" very interesting account of the state of religion in the Warwick " societies which he had visited, and of the success of Providence " our missions among the Indian tribes. He observed, Bristol that he had visited the churches extensively in the Rhodelsland" "18, 19, " at Newport, states between this and Upper Canada. He had been present where there were considerable revivals in several places, in the western part of Massachusetts, and in the eastern part of the state of New York. But the greatest revivals had been in the west part of New York. For a year past there had been great and glorious outpourings of the Holy Spirit in those parts and when he left there the work continued to be powerful, and the prospect good in some places.

But the most jugeresting work he had seen was mong the Indians in Upper Canada. A Missionary had been laboring among them for several years. For some time he could not obtain their confidence or atship the God of heaven. The preaching was indeed tention-they were afraid he had come to defraud them, as other white men had done before. But be labored patiently and faithfully, relying on his Master's promise, and after a time convinced them that he had come to do them good and not harm. The Missionary then began to see the fruit of his labor: God poured out his Spirit abundantly, and many have given the best of evidence that they were .truly converted. About a hundred Indians are happy in God in one place, living so near together that they meet every morning for prayers. Several schools are established for the education of Indian children; and from the best information that could be obtained, there is a er professing to obtain peace with God, has been as glorious prospect of an extensive diffusion of Christianity among those inhabitants of the forest.

The Bishop said he had not time to visit the Missionary station himself, but obtained this information nenced near the court house, at Moor's; the order from the Missionary, from other preachers who had visited the work, and from a large number of the converted Indians, who came thirty or forty miles to attend the Conference.

He remarked, that he conversed with those Indians at the Conference-that they appeared to be as rationally and as devoutly engaged in the cause of Christ as any people he had ever seen. Several of them spake in the public meetings. Some could speak English, others spake through an interpreter; and their speeches were rational, scriptural, and with demonstration, and in power. Among them was one chief, about seventy years old, who appeared to be a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost-possessed of v'clock. In the Senate the Vice President took the Chair. a fine person, and a sagacious, powerful mind. He and in the House of Representatives the Hon. John W Taylot. a fine person, and a sagacious, powerful mind. He spake through an interpreter; but he astonished the first ballot, the votes were for Mr. Taylor, 33; J. W. wonderful works of God. With surprising eloquence, in a most affecting manner, and in the true spirit of the gospel, he described the work of God in his own soul, and in his nation. Through the influence of the gospel his people had been turned away from drunk. enness and other vices, to a life of sobriety, morality, piety, and brotherly love. They had been without hope and without God in the world, but they were now he students were brought to rejoice in God, through reconciled to God, and lived a Christian life, rejoicing in the hope of eternal glory. And the prospect was great and glorious that the work would go on, and word of God to us also,"

The Bishop further observed, that the Missionary in that country endures great privations and bardships, as he travels among the Indians, from want of wholesome food, and suitable places to rest; but he endures hardship as a good soldier, and finds an ample compensation, in the cossolations of the Spirit, in the gratitude of those children of the wilderness, in the piety of those heathen, redeemed from sin and death-and in a glorious prospect of a wide diffusion of the truth ransacting business, and examining the characters of and power of the gospel through those dark places of

> The above is but the substance of the Bishop's very interesting remarks. No person of ordinary sensibility could listen to them, without feeling his heart glow with gratitude to God for the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the blessings which it brings-without feeling a determination to use his utmost exertions to spread its sacred influences throughout the habitable globe.

> > FOR ZION'S HERALD. WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

To the Preachers and Members of the New England

Conference. At the last Annual Conference it was resolved that the preachers circulate dollar subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the benefit of those scholars who may wish to appropriate a portion of their time to agriculture. The utility and importance of such a provision must be obvious to every reflecting mind. By affording the young man an opportunity of devoting a part of his time to labor, he may, though destitute of funds, provide for his support, and obtain an education; and on leaving school will be the better qualified, by his labor, for any business that may offer. It will also afford the means of boarding cheaper and at a more steady price than could be had on any other plan. These advantages, when duly considered, will appear to be great, as they are intended to apply to many, and that through successive years. And we may add, that none will be more likely to make good use of an education than those who obtain it by their own industry and frugality.

Should you not be pleased to have your children educated in this way, yet others will; and by connecting a farm with the institution you will contribute to the best interest of the public. Indeed, to secure this object is a charity of a peculiar kind, since it promotes the interests of many in several ways : By sening the expense, you extend the means and benefits curity of our political and civil institutions; to the stability, influence, and enlargement of your own denomination, and to the general interests of Chris-

Consider these things, and then let meask, can you refuse your name to the dollar subscription? Can you refuse to patronize a charity that combines objects,

the benefits of which shall be as lasting as the present order of our world, yea, as lasting as the future rewards of well doing.

A Friend to Literary Institutions.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS

THIRD QUARTER. Jan. 1, 1826, at Tolland, Con. Tolland Circuit. " 7, 8, " at Springfield, Mass. Springfield " " 10, " at Belchertown, " Brookfield " "14, 15, " at Winchendon, " Ashburnham " "21, 22," at Winchester, N. H. Winchester " " 25, " at Wilbraham, Mass. Wilbraham " Hebron " 28, 29, " at New Salem, Con. " Feb. 4, 5, " at Norwich, Norwich " at New London, " 11, 12, " at Wickford, R. L.

14, " at Providence, " 66 . 66 16, " at Bristol, Somerset " "25, 26, " at Somerset, Mass. Easton & Stoughton, March 1, at Stoughton, " " 4, 5, at Cumberland, R.I. Mansfield Circuit, " 11, 12. Milford Needham ** 19, 20.

> " 25, 26. JOSEPH A. MERRILL, P. Elder.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The copious abstract of the President's Message which no ave inserted below, has necessarily excluded many other aniles from this week's paper. The importance of the document, wever, will be considered a sufficient apology for its length Our readers will perceive that many new and interesting meaures have been proposed by the President-ministers are to be appointed to attend the Congress of American republics at Panama, and to take part in the deliberations of that body-a naval expedition is proposed for exploring the northwest coast of North America-and, among other new plans, are the erec tion of a National Astronomical Observatory-a monument to General Washington within the walls of the capitol-a Nacional University-an uniform standard of weights and measures—a revision of the Judiciary System and a new Executive Department of the general government. The proposition of hese measures forms the characteristic feature of the message and as most of them are designed to promote the progress of cience and literature, our readers will rejoice in the prospect, that, under Mr. Adams's administration, the intellectual char acter of our country will be greatly exalted in the eyes of for eign nations.

The finances of the country were never in a more prosper ous condition. The net revenue accruing from the custom alone, during the year 1825, will be more than the whole expenditures of the year, including the twelve millions devoted to he payment of the principal and interest of the public debt -This debt, which in 1816 was \$123,000,000, is now reduced to ess than \$31,000,000, and in eight or ten years more will be entirely extinguished. Under these circumstances, the President is justified in seeking for new methods of expending the public treasures, and in no way, we apprehend, can this be done with more credit to the country, than in the prosecution of the plans which he has suggested .- New York Observer.

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NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

On Monday last, the Ninetcenth Congress commenced in first session in Washington city. Both houses assembled at 12 Campbell, 41; Louis M'Lane, 36; Andrew Stevenson, 17; Lewis Condit, 6; scattering 5. On the second ballot, Mr. Taylor had 99 votes, and was elected.

On Tuesday the President communicated to both Housess message, of which the following is an abstract.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. After an expression of gratitude to God for the continuance

of the signal blessings of his Providence, the President proceeds to the consideration of our Foreign Commerce.

Under this head he alludes to the liberal policy which has always been pursued by the United States in their intercourse with other nations, and especially to the act of Congress of the to place the shipping of both parties to the on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatte cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, Russia, and France. In all these cases, however, the removal of the discriminating duties of tonnage and of imposts, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usual ly first shipped from her ports. The President suggests the expediency of doing away this limitation and extending the ender of equal competition, so as to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. He thinks that if such a regulation were once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of

Claims upon France, Sweden, &c. The claims of our citizens upon France for property taken and destroyed during the long war in Europe remain unad-

"It was hoped," says the President, "that the ac cession of a new sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged hitherto without effect.-The repeated and earnest representations of our min ister at the Court of France remain, as yet, even without an answer. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands. Naples, and Den mark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those mea sures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, cir-cumstances, and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legisla-

South America-Congress of Panama After alluding to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for claims of a similar character to those which European powers are so slow in adjusting, and to the treaty of commerce and navigation with that republic, which has been recently concluded, the message proceeds as follows:

The negotiation of similar treaties with all the inde pendent South American States, has been contempla-ted, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties o place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are indeed indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American tiemisphere from the thraldem of colonizing ich shall be as lasting as the present ld, yea, as lasting as the futu A Friend to Literary Institutions

ISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS THIRD QUARTER. Jan. 1, 1826, at Tolland, Con.

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NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

last, the Ninetcenth Congress commenced its Washington city. Both houses assembled at 12 he Senate the Vice President took the Cnair, use of Representatives the Hon. John W. Taylor, , was chosen Speaker on the second ballot. Og t, the votes were for Mr. Taylor, 19; J. Wi Louis M'Lane, 36; Andrew Stevenson, 17; 6; scattering 5. On the second ballot, Mr. votes, and was elected. w the President communicated to both Houses a

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he acknowledgment of the Southern American Resublics as independent States, will, it is believed, conribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has seen, and that not remote, when some of these States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal re tion, have accepted a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico and of Central such a meeting, and they have invited the United too late for it to receive the ratification of the then States to be represented there by their ministers. The President of the United States; it was ratified on the avitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confithose deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as dence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other will form the subject of a separate message. American States, that we should depart.

Bankrupt Law-Militia Law.

The President speaks of the great importance of a uniform bankrupt law, but confesses that the framing of such a law is attended with much difficulty, and confines himself to calling the attention of Congress to the subject without recommending any specific measure. In regard to the militia he says:

"It is necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members. without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptile, and to make it available for the defence of the Union at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

State of the Finances.

The finances of the nation are in a very flourishing condition, as will be seen by the following statements.

The revenues of the present year, from all their rincipal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Janpary last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety f the loan of five millions, authorized by the Act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars: and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year vill not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a neary equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the rradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of territory from the Indians, and payment of Essuities to them: and apwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defraved the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Exactive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-ex-

The net revenue, which will have accrued during the year 1825, from the customs alone is estimated at more than twen-

Revenue from Public Lands.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. ctual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that e second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debts due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of elief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of the 2d March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should e extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that conammation, I recommend to Congress the revival for one year more, of the Act of the 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers f public lands are among the most useful of our fellow itizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit ales had become unwieldly, and its extinction was like advantageous to the purchaser and the public.nder the system of sales, matured as it has been, by perience and adapted to the exigencies of the times, e lands will continue, as they have become, an a andant source of revenue; and when the pledge of em to the public creditor shall have been redeemed the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the comn Treasury may be made to reflow in unfailing reams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pa-

Army-Academy at West Point.

To counteract the prevalence of desertion among e troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears be necessary to preserve and maintain among the ficers so much of the art of horsemanship as could carcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudn eruption of war, which should overtake us unproded with a single corps of cavalry. The military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a vere but paternal superintendence, recommends itmore and more to the patronage of the nation; -and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the neans of multiplying the undertakings of public imrovements, to which their acquirements at that insti-ution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillepractice, established at fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose.

Indian Tribes-Creek Treaty.

opolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realiz- with Indian tribes for the following purposes. 1. Treaties of country, that a National University has not yet been establish- of the measures which he has recommended, if after solemn in a few years; be able to sketch marly a bright idea, monopolies and excitations, and which the trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

ing in the progress of human affairs, and which the trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

ed, the President proceeds with the following remarks on an expedition to explore the North West Coast of America, the Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between these tribes; and 3. Treaties for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of Mexico. The treaties mentioned under the first two beads have been made, and those under the third, are yet in a process of execution. The treaties already concluded, comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of pernanent peace between several tribes which had long been waging bloody wars against each other.

On the subject of the famous Creek Treaty, the Presiden

On the 12th of February last a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointand individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and coninnerica, have already deputed plenipotentiaries to sent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March, 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that may be compatible with that neutrality from which it The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty

Internal Improvements.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practibility of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from Washington city to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphremagog last Session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, continuation of the Cumberland road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the of the Islands in Boston harbor, have received the atrespectively.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and imposi-tions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and ome in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by, diminish; as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive must, in the common course of uature increase, should not a more liberal portion of inlulgence be dealt out to them?-May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of ourchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I setupit to Congress the expediency of either providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The Navy .- Tribute to Lafayette.

The naval force of the Union in actual service has been chiefly employed on three stations. 1. In the Mediterranean, to protect our commerce from the degredations of the Barbary powers, and from the pirates, who, under the Grecian flag but without any authority from the Greek government, have committed some outrages upon American vessels. 2. In the

and Porto Rico. Besides these, says the President, an occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hud-son's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil and domestic enjoyments, the reteran hero, whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow effect at the end of the quarter during which it ex-pired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven mill-to himself and to our country, closed, as it had comto himself and to our country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of the unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of ro nance, and signally marking the unpurchaseable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinerested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The President urges upon Congress the continued support nd steady increase of the Navy, "the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. It should be adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to the gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career." He recommends that the rules and regulations of the Navy which were formed when it consisted Naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military ment. Academy at West Point.

Post office Department.

A report from the Postmaster General, is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administraion of the department are, that in two years from the first July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the some interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious nanagement, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses and that by the discontinuance of post roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, cemotest corners of the Unshall be distributed to the ion, at a charge searcely recouptible to any individual, to the public treasury. and without the cost of e duty of governments, After some prefing avv extension of knowledge, in to contrib The Eighteenth Congress authorized treaties to be made the course of which he am lates that it is a reproach to our

ures, and the erection of an astronomical observatory. Expedition to explore the North West Coast.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share o mind, of labor, and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition: and particularly to geography and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration but the most favorable statement makes the sum so of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great will be very extensive. The London Traveller, of Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the in-telligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the sprojes in these the common improvement of the species in these exceed 641,000l. but the liabilities on account of forbranches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to eign connexions, in North and South America, in Iniquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a dia, and on the continent of Europe, are not much less high and honorable character, to contribute our por-tion of energy and exertion, to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that of Timothy Wiggin, Esq. who has taken charge of it time, at the expense of those nations, have not only as provisional assignee; who will take and hold all redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of property, consignments. &c. that may be or have been human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of placed to the credit and disposal of the parties entigratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and the completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous mition to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like with between seventy and eighty passengers, was run those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the foul of by the Ayr, steam luggage boat, both going at exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as full speed, and almost immediately sunk. Only sev-

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject finternal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the avigation of that river. The Acts of Congress of the last Session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly tween the stroke and the sinking of the vessel, about explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude thirty persons crowded into the yawl before it was cut upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, though much loose, and so lastily was this done, that the one end frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, of the boat was some time under water before the othhave been barely visited by our public ships. The rivsecurity of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation er of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of tention required by the laws relating to those objects the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a miliary post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency picked up and decently laid out—some of which were of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the claimed by their relations and taken away. There exploration of the whole north-west coast of this con-

> Standard of Weights and Measures. The establishment of an uniform standard of weights nd measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix hat standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our shores, with-in the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow-citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of noon the ship went to pieces. France and Britain.

Astronomical Observatory.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; with the English Steam Packet line. The substance ty-four millions of dollars, a sum exceeding all the expendit- Pacific ocean, to guard against the abuse of power on the part and for the periodical publication of his observations. of the report was, to declare the expediency of the ures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remainof the naval officers employed by the government of Peruand

It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the project, and recommend the appointment of a comures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-one
Chili, and to protect the whale fishery. And 3, in the West
remark may be made, that on the comparatively small
the charge of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the uni verse by the means of these buildings, and of observ. ers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astroomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in per petual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

New Executive Department-Revision of the Judiciary In consequence of the oppressive burden which, under existing arrangements, devolves upon the Secretary of State, the President recommends a division of his duties, and the establishment of a new Executive department.

" The Department of Foreign Affairs, and of the In terior, which, early after the formation of the government had been united in one, continue" says the President, " so united at this time, to the ungestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication o our relations with the actions and governments of the old world, has kept page with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the nations of the earth, with whom our interof only five frigates should be revised and accommodated to course, commercial and political, would of itself fur its present condition. He also advises the establishment of a nish occupation to an active and industrious depart-

to accommodate it to the altered state of our country, a measure which was urgently recommended by President Madison in his valedictory address to Cougress, immediately preceding his retirement from public life.

Monument to General Washington.

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the city of Washington; that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution. I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion. That the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained. That a monument has been recently erected in this city, a the expense of the Nation, over the remains of anoth er distinguished Patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Coun

deliberation they shall come to the conclusion that the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend the powers committed to them by the Constitution, the President concludes with an eloquent paragraph, urging his fellow citizens to encourage that spirit of improvement which is now abroad in the earth, and which, wherever it is allowed to act freely, is creating unexampled prosperity.

Great Failure .- Mr. Samuel Williams, one of the rincipal American merchants in London, stopped payment on the 24th of October last. The accounts placed to the credit and disposal of the parties entitled to the same.

The Glasgow Chronicle of Oct. 21, contains an ac-

count of one of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred within our remembrance. The Comet, steam packet, on her way from Inverness to Glasgow. the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in enteen of the passengers escaped a watery grave. The starboard bow of the Comet was stove in, and the water rushed in so rapidly that the engine-man was up to his knees before he could reach the deck. They tried to keep the engine going thinking it might drive them ashore; but the influx of water was so er could be lowered, by which means the boat was upset, and threw them all into the water. The steam land, aged 38. boat went down bow foremost. The screams of the drowning people were most appalling and cannot be They shouted to those on board the other boat to return to their assistance, but without effect. The accident happened but a short distance from the shore. Between forty and fifty dead bodies had been were about thirty bodies in the church of Goruck, and wail their irreparable bereavement. a gentleman who had examined their countenances could hardly be convinced that Death had stretched his sceptre over them. "There was a mild sweetness peculiar to sleep on every face, and a little infant about two years old, lay amongst the dead as if its mother was lulling it asleep: this unfortunate innocent attracted universal sympathy. There were two young ladies, at a little distance, on whose cheeks one would think the rose of health had not begun to fade; here was a light tinge of red on their lips, but, alas! they were cold as sepulchral marble; and the only indication of death which struck one at first sight, was the loose and careless state of their head dress, as if flying back with the wind."

> Melancholy Shipwreck .- About day light this morning the Ogle Castle, from Bombay was driven on the Goodwin with a tremendous sea going over her. The masts soon fell and the crew fled to the poop, where every sea lessened their number. Seven boats went to their assistance, but none of them could get near. and the whole of the crew were drowned, and before

Steam Boat Navigation .- Pursuant to notice, a large number of our citizens assembled on Friday at Merchants' Hall, to hear the report of the committee on the establishment of a line of steam boats between this city, Maine, and the British provinces, to connect tion of importance to the city, and its ultimate profit to the stockholders, were stated in an address by George Bond, Esq. A subscription was opened at Merchants' Hall, with flattering auspices .- Traveller.

The steamboat Balize, while towing down the ship Virginia from New Orleans, bound to New York, took fire below, and the flames spread with so great rapidity that the crew barely had time to effect their escape on board of the ship. The Virginia was cut loose and drifted ashore, but was got off in a short time without suffering much damage.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

The "Christian Watchman," one of the oldest and most valuable religious papers, has lately been enlarged to the imperial size, and is very handsomely printed, on entire new type. It is now published under the patronage of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, and a portion of its profits is devoted to the cause of Missions. Mr. Benjamin F. Farnsworth, a young gentleman of piety and learning, devotes his whole attention to the editorial department; and, judging from the specimen we have seen, his talents are peculiarly adapted to the task he has undertaken. The Watchman has a respectable list of subscribers: but it never has received a patronage adequate to its liberal advances, we trust he will meet with a corresponding liberality from a denomination of Christians who have ever been careful to maintain good works.

THE HUBARD GALLERY.

I In noticing, last week, the astonishing exhibition of human ingenuity, displayed at the Hubard Gallery, at the corner of Congress and Milk streets, we ought, in justice, to have mentioned that the proprietors generously appropriated the proceeds of one evening's exhibition, amounting to Sixty-Six Dollars, for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in New Brunswick. Among the additions to the Galle- rent volume. This difficulty would have been avoidry the past week, we are gratified to find a full length likeness of the Rev. Bishop HEDDING, in the attitude of reading a hymn. This likeness of the Bishop, which is a very striking and correct one, was cut their respective circuits and stations, and send in the by Master Hubard, in less than ten minutes, with a names of all new subscribers, previous to the compair of common scissors, without the aid of drawing or nachine. The process, though simple, is truly surboy, we could not but concur in the opinion, that "the same eagle ken that can take in the human form, will, in time, comprehend the human mind: and the hand After some remarks urging upon Congress not to adopt any that in half a minute can strike out a vivid profile, will, bers, and those who may wish to discoutinue.

and many a powerful thought."

New Periodicals. - Messrs, Thomas B. Wait and Son, of this city have issued proposals for a new periodical work, to be entitled the "Journal of Education," published monthly, on fine paper and new type —each number 48 pages octavo—price three dollars ter annum.

We have been presented with the prospectus of Messrs. J. H. A. Frost and Co. for publishing in this city a tri-weekly paper, to be called "The Massachusetts Journal," and devoted chiefly to politics. "The principles of the paper will be republican and liberal in the largest sense of the words." The publication

" The Conflagration," a poem written and published for the benefit of the New Brunswick sufferers, by George Manners, Esq. British Consul in Massachuetts, was issued, last week, from the press of Messrs. Ingraham und Hewes, of this city.

The excellent sketch of Gen. Lafayette's Life, written at Boston, by Professor Ticknor, and originally published in the North American Review, has been translated at Paris into French, and eagerly bought and read. A few and only slight alterations were made by the Translator, to accommodate it to the Consure. The permitted currency of a biographical notice so encominatic, may be considered as one of the proofs, that the French government is no longer disposed to molest the old patriot in any manner.— Nat. Gaz.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bonney, Mr. Samuel Gould, to Miss Mary Dyer, daughter of John D. Dver, Esq.
In Marshfield, by the Rev. Henry Mayo, Mr. William Taylor, of Hanover, to Miss Eliza S. Kent. In Rochester, N. H. by the Rev. Herschel Foster, the Rev. William M. Koy, to Miss Joanna Hussey.

DIED.

In Springfield, Vt. suddenly of the prevailing fever, Edna daughter of Elias Damon, aged 15 years and 9 months. In St. Johnsbury, Vt. on the 25th ult. widow Violatee Row-

On the 22th ult. at Mr. Robert Freeman's, pear Lexington Geo. of a fever of 8 days duration, the Rev. John Daver, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of those, who from small beginnings, had risen by his own exertion and merit, to usefulness and eminence. He was univer sally beloved by a numerous acquaistance, and it may with truth be said, he lived as he died, in the bonds of love and peace with God, and with all men. His death is deeply lamented and will long be seriously felt by the church to which he was attached. A wife and a tender infant are left to be-

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, Dec. 5-Arrived, brig Pedlar, Potter, Africa, MONDAY, Doc. 5—Arrived, brig Pedlar, Potter, Africa, via Newport; sch. Ranger, Armstrong, Quebec, 13 days, cargo poratoes.—Cleared, brigs Samuel and John, Whitney, Honduras; Ida, Hailet, Ealtonore; sch. Boston Iacket, Wentworth, Dover; sloop Randolph, Smith. Gloucester.—Cleared, brig Betsey, Wallis, Alexandria; schs. Eastern Trader, Sawyer, Portland; Lavinia, Foster, Machias; sloops Eagle, Pope, Plymouth; Northern Liberty, Nutter, Portsmouth. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—Arrived, Gen. Washington, Saglarbor; Bedford, New Bedford.—Cleared, Dayk Aurelia, Swinson, Gloucester; sch. Lovely Hope, Lincoln, Philadelphia.

phia.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—Arrived, ship Florida, Condry, Liverpool, 27 days; brig Massachusetts, Hobart, New Orleans, Nov. 10; schs, William Fenn, Rogers, Philadelphia; Hysco, Jennings, New York; Three Erothers, Gorham, do.; sloop Alert, Hall, do.—Cleared, ship Aeronaut, Eldridge, Trieste; brigs Charles, Meacon. Brazils: George, Mueroe, Havana; Ranger, Hedge, Baltimore; sch. Washington, Howard, Halifax: sloop Traveller, Crowell, New Bedtord.

CELINAY, Dec. 3—Arrived, shin Fonza, Callendar, Liver-

iax: sloop Traveller, Crewell, New Bertford.
FRIDAY, Dec. 3—Arrived, ship Topaz, Callendar, Liverpool, 30 days: brigs Focket, Berry, Baltimore, Magoun, Field, do.; Cipher, Crowell, Alexandria; Margaret, Duxbury; Milton, Fisher, Richmond; schs. Wave, Howes, New York; Erie, Osborn, do.; Macdonough, Nickerson, do.; Margaret, Winter, Baltimore; Helen, Lewis, do.; Alfred, Baxter, do.; Telemachus, Downing, New Haven; Visselier, Ingraham, Albany; Flato, Eldridge, Alexandria; Frances, Ames, Washington, N. C.; Polly Roder, Mayo, St. Johns, P. R.; sloops James, Flower, Hartford; Ocean, Lewis, New York, Echo, Lovell, do.; Sabine, Lewis, Hartford; George Washington, Lovell, do.; Sabine, Lewis, Hartford; George Washington,

Orient and Nancy, St. Pierres; schs. Koret, Buddington, Charleston; Despatch, Haskell, do — Cleared, ship Triten, Dickson, Malm and a market; brigs Plato, Hammond, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Apollo. Webber, Surinam; Schago, Davis, Fortland; Alfred, Soule, Mobile; Neptune, Picket, Charlester, Sch. Land. Bescher St. Theset. Charleston; schs. Ariel, Bracket, St. Thomas; Laban, Thacher, Port au Prince; Napoleon. Griffin, Cape Haytien: Filot, Downs, Cumana; Orator, Heath, St. Andrews; John Gil-man, Portsmouth; Boxer, Beverly; Enterprise, Key West; Ossipe, Saco; Sarah, Eastport: Panope, Charleston; Mirror, New York: Despatch, Newburyport; sloops Pearl do.; Gen. Warren, Sag Harbor; Hector, Flymouth; Eetsey, do.; Manilla, New York.

SUNDAY, Dec. 11—Arrived, schs. William, Curtis, Wil-

mington, N. C. 14 days; Two Brothers, Sawyer, New York, 11; Farmer, Celty, Hampton Falls: Martha, Fray, Portsmouth; New Packet, Gorham, Philadelphia, 15; sloop Maria, Burnham. Portsmouth,

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

As the Publisher is under the necessity of expend-As the Publisher is under the necessity of expending large sums in carrying on an establishment so extensive as that of Zion's Herald, in which punctuality is essential to maintain its character and preserve the confidence of its friends-and as much depends on the prompt attention of the Agents in collecting and remitting moneys; therefore all our Agents, and particularly those of the New England and Maine Conferences, are requested to collect all dues up to the 31st of December inst. and remit the same to the Publishmerits; and now that the proprietor has made such er, by or before that time, that he may have the means of meeting the demands against the establishment which will then become due. Strict attention to the above is required.

Some of our Agents seem to have overlooked the instructions given in the imprint on our first page, viz.:—"In making communications, they are requested to be very particular in giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be oredited to each, in all remittances." We renew the request, that in all remittances, dua attention be paid to this.

To Agents and Patrons .- It will be recollected, that such was the increase of subscribers to this paper during the first quarter of the present year, that many were unable to obtain the early numbers of the cu ed had their names been transmitted in due season.-To avoid similar disappointments in future, the Agents mencement of the next year.

Subscribers who intend to discontinue, at the end of the year, must notify the publisher previous to the orising; and while witnessing the performance of the 15th of December, and pay up all arrearages; otherwise they will be considered as subscribers for anoth-

> The Agents will take notice, that it is not necessary to return the names of any, except new subscri-



MARY AT THE SEPULCHRE BY REV. J. KERNADAY.

Scarcely broke the ling'ring morning, Sileme yet o'er nature reign'd, To the "Place of Skulls" returning, Mary sought the tomb again.

While in darkness yet she wander'd, Wetting every step with tears, In her heart His words she ponder'd, Till the Sepulchre appears.

From the door the stone was taken: Jesus' body was not there; Grief her tender heart seem'd breaking: All her soul felt deep despair.

Peter, with the "lov'd one," hurried, While the day around them dawn'd; They knew where their Lord was buried; But his frame could not be found.

Faithful still poor Mary waited-Weeping, at the door she bow'd !-When a voice her heart einted-Brightest glory round her glow'd.

Soon the angels then address'd her-" Woman, say, why weepest thou?" They would know what thus distress'd her; They would calm poor Mary's wo.

Trembling spake the humble mourner, While the augels heard her words; " Ah! they from the tomb have borne him: Now I know not where's my Lord."

Mildly spake the blessed Saviour-" Tell me why thou weepest thus !" Mary then implor'd his favor, Thinking 'twas the gard'ner's voice.

But when Jesus call'd her "Mary!" Then the welcome voice was known: From his feet she could not tarry : " Rabboni," she Jesus own'd.

" Touch me not," said the Redeemer. "Till I rise to von abode: Then shall ev'ry blood-wash'd sinner Reign with me and dwell with God."

Mary, thine be my devotion Thine my constancy of love; May I shup the world's commotion-Ev'ry bliss of heaven prove,

Then in death's most dreaded even, To'ard the Sepulchre I'll speed-Brightest smiles from Jesus beaming, Will illume the path I tread.

Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co. N. Y. Nov. 23, 1825.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE FAITHFUL MINISTER.

There is no man on earth, whom I regard with so much reverence, as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. should yet, under certain circumstances, possess an em-He comes with no splendid retinue, to dazzle the senses; he bears no sceptre, to awe me into terror: he possesses none of this world's wealth, or honor, or pow- alone superior to the most awful considerations, in the er; and in the endowments of genius, he is perhaps inferior to a multitude of my acquaintances:-yet has universal experience declared to be the ascendenwhenever I behold his features, hallowed as they are cy of virtue and religion in women. with the light of holiness, I am compelled to be solemn under the impressions which I feel, and humble for the greatness of the contrast between himself and me.

Dark as is my eye to the beauties of religion, I perceive in his countenance an expression of benevolence, nility and meekness, which no hypocrisy can counterfeit. Men of the world, when admitted to an audience with kings, return with a look of greater pride; the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness; with the King of heaven, seems verily to regard himself as a miserable sinner! There is not a beggar in ever, upon the living God as its portion. Religion in all his parish, nor in the world, with whom he would not rejoice to converse familiarly upon the interests of the soul. No insult can excite him to anger; for he considers him who endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, though Lord of all. The and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and chamber of sickness is no stranger to his footsteps,for he remembers that the redemption of the soul is the fear of God and the love of Jesus Christ control precious, and at death ceaseth for ever. In the house her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, of mourning and the cottage of poverty-wherever the voice of affliction is heard-there you may find him. administering the consolations of religion to those who are entitled to them, and inviting those who are not, to taste and see that the Lord is good. His anxiety is not for earthly distinctions, or earthly

pleasures. All these he leaves to the multitudes who choose them, alas! as their chiefgood. His eye looks far beyond. Other scenes open before him; other hopes and other joys. Often from his secret retirement does the fervent prayer arise,

" Call me away from flesh and sense :" And when he beholds the prosperity of the wickedproud of their ill-gotten wealth, and forgetting God in the profusion of His mercies—his heart exclaims, what he would hardly dare to pronounce in words,

"Your heaps of glittering gold are yours, And my Redeemer's mine."

May such a minister ever be my portion. May he stand by my dying bed, and utter the last funeral prayer over my dust. And may those who know not the blessedness of such a counsellor and guide, learn it by sweet experience, ere they pass that bourn whence no traveller returns !- Rec. and Tel.

PASTORAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Several years ago I had the pleasure, when on a visit in the north of England, to spend a day or two with an excellent dissenting minister, who has been settled in a populous town, on the great North Road, for nearly twenty years. Among many things that passed between us, on the providence of God in sending his gospel here and there, and his grace in impress ing on the hearts of sinners, he related to me the following circumstance as a striking commentary on that text-"Behold how great a matter a little fire

kindleth." "When I first came to ---- I found almost every thing in my congregation in a state of confusion. The church book had been saily neglected, and the list of members contained the names of many persons, some of whom were dead, others excluded for improper conduct, and others had left the town, and had not for many years been heard of. I made out a new list, yet with the assistance of her mother, she committed and the old one, by some means or other, was lost; to memory a number of hymns, and a catechism, such nor did I for fourteen or fifteen years hear of a single

person whose name I had left out of my new list. "A short time ago, I received, by post, a letter from one of the new townships on the river Ohio, in which the writer stated that he formerly belonged to kneel down and pray with her, and would not be satthe church of which I was at present pastor, and that he supposed his name still stood on our books; that he had been in America for nearly twenty years, during sins, her mind was unusually affected. She wept for which time he had done what lay in his power to ex-

ship in which he at present resided, and which he found altogether destitute of public worship; that he first of all collected some of his neighbors together, prayed with them, and read to them sermons he had carried out from England; that being encouraged by them to do so, he had invited a minister from a siderable distance to preach to them; a large conregation had been collected, a spacious mee se was building, a Christian church was about to be formed, and the object of his letter was to request sion from the church at of its members.

"Struck with the account, I immediately inquired among the old members if they recollected such a But, strange to say, most of them had even forgotten his name. One or two at length recollected him; they said he was a plain, meek, diffident carenter; one who seldom conversed with any one, other quarters, confirming all he had written, and much more, and appointed a meeting of prayer and thanksgiving on his behalf."

Such was the interesting detail given me by a friend. How clearly does it show, that the peorest persons, and those of the weakest capacities, may do How does it illustrate God's sovereignty and goodness in blessing the humblest means to promote his glory; and how eminently does it call for the best hopes of the Christian, that, in addition to the pleasing intelligible to be read to her. Those relating to the sufferings of the Saviour, and to the conduct of Mary who sat at the gospel, there may be many instances like that we have feet of Jesus, and heard his word, and chose the good related, with which we may be made acquainted part that shall not be taken away from her, she menrelated, with which we may be made acquainted hereafter, in this world or the next.—Lon. Home Miss. Mag.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPIRE OF WOMEN.

In the education of females, you plant the oak, round which the ivy twines and aspires; that is, the example which irresistibly attracts, nay commands, in the great cause of virtue and religion. That women are ed to be satisfied. susceptible of stronger and more lasting impressions than men, we see, by the almost invariable constancy and fidelity of their attachments—even the slight tincture of the serious, which their fashionable education imparts, is seldom obliterated by all the hurry and confusion of a life of gayety and pleasure. You will rarely, perhaps never, see a woman, to whom any idea of religion has been communicated, entirely abandon a compliance with any of its external duties; or insult its principles, by the language of profaneness and contempt. There is a fervor in the soil of a female heart, which never misses a sending up what it receives, be the culture ever so scanty; when abundant, the return is invariably glorious. We have numberless examples of women in the holy writings, and in every period of Christianity, that fill us with astonishment, at the sacred sublimity and heroism of their characters; and the history of the pagan world, particularly the austere virtuous days of the Grecian and Roman commonwealths, afford likewise the most illustrious proofs that the sex, when properly directed, can be more than the rival of man, in every action, every sacrifice that goes to dignify and exalt the human name. From the very appearance of female depravity, we recoil, as from something shocking and unnatural: while men the most immoral and abandoned are always overawed, and not unfrequently reformed, by the contemplation of female excellence. Even the most profligate libertines approach it, with a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creatnre naturally so defenceless, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unaspiring in her pursuits; so humble in her destination; born, I may say, to serve; pire that nothing can resist, that renders her very si-lence eloquence, her entreaties law, nay, her presence control of licentiousness and vice. Yet so it is, such ----

Of all others, personal piety forms the distinguished excellence of the female character.

speak not of that piety which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart; which subdues concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them for woman, as well as in man is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy re nunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let hope and charity of the Gospel become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct, and how lovely is such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external ac complishments, and all the "delirious joys of giddy dissipation !"-Dr. Spring.

----Good Management of a Lady.

Pythus, king of the Lydians, instead of promoting the progress of real improvement and wealth, viz. the good cultivation of the soil, was so much wrapt up in ordid avarice, as to employ a great portion of the labor of his subjects in working mines. His queen, wishing to reform her husband, and relieve his subects, hit on the following expedient. When he had just returned from a journey, the ordered his table to be served with a very splendid repast of gold and silver, wrought in the form of fruit! The king in vain sought to appease his appetite among the sightly arti-cles on the table; he owned that gold and silver were nerely ornamental, took the hint thus wisely suggested by his queen, and promoted the happiness of his subjects by encouragement of agriculture.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE FAMILY VISITER. CONVERSATIONS OF A DYING CHILD.

Died, on Saturday, the 8th of October, MARGARET Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Walton, at Bethany, Va. Although she was only a little more than 7 years old, she exhibited traits of character, highly interesting, not only to her parents but to all who became well acquainted with her. And those who witnessed her dying exercises and heard her heavenly conversation, think that such a display of the grace of God to a little child, ought to be recorded for the ben-

extraordinary capacity. At that time she could not ported by the Empress dowager, a limited number of read, nor had she the power of distinct articulation; to memory a number of hymns, and a catechism, such as is used in some Sabbath schools.

ble for prayer, and she insisted that her aunt should isfied until she did.

One night, after retiring to bed, reflecting on her it and went. which time he had done what lay in his power to exsome time. At length she called for her mother, and
tend the knowledge of Christ; that divine Providence
in a singular manner had directed him to the townher she covered her face, and her nurse says she

volved, drew a prize; and observing the distresss of
the sister, without holding any communication with
splicing the main brace.

We mean this, sir; afterwe
the sister, without holding any communication with
splicing the main brace.

We mean this, sir; afterwe
their parents, or with any other person, spontaneously
have been on hard duty, such as reefing, striking top-

her heavenly Father.

Her parents, knowing how common it is for children to read without attention, would often stop her at the end of a paragraph or page, and enter into conversation about its contents. She could generally repeat the substance of it, and often, in the very words she had been reading. According to a family custom, she had long been in the habit of committing to memory a passage of scripture every morning, to be re-peated at family prayer. By these and other methods employed to train her up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, her mind was, under the divine blessing, brought to that happy state in which she left this world for a better.

During the former part of her illness, which lasted twenty-one days, her mind was much affected by her disease, and she had not the evidence of her acceptand could scarcely be prevailed upon to pray at their social meetings; in a word, they represented him as heart to God." In this state of mind she was uneasy, work. We soon after received communications from other quarters, confirming all he had written, and lar hymns which had been ber favorites. these were those beginning with the following words "Twus on that dark and doleful night," &c. "Af flictions though they seem severe, in mercy oft are sent," &c. "O Jesus, my Saviour, to thee I submit," good, where there exists but the disposition to do it! &c. "Come on, my partners in distress," &c. If How does it illustrate God's sovereignty and goodness in blessing the humblest means to promote his glory; verse, she would tell them what it was. She pointed

tioned most frequently. How often did she say, "rea to me about the sufferings of Jesus." Indeed she appeared to take as much interest in these exercises. and to love them as much, as could have been expected of her if she had been an experienced Christian for many years.

As her father was putting her Bible under her pillow to raise her head, she interposed by saying, "Don't treat the word of God so." When he replied, "my dear, I want you to rest your soul upon it," she seem-

When from extreme weakness and the effects of extreme ptyalism, she could scarcely speak at all, she was heard to say, "The Bible!" "Do you love the Bible?" said one. "Yes," she replied. "Why?" Because it is the word of God."

On a Sabbath hearing her little brother and sister making a noise, she complained of it. Her grandmother remarked that "the little things were playing." But," said she, "you know they must not play." " Because it is the Lord's day."

"Am I going home?" said she; "Yes, my dear," said one, "unless you get much better than you are." Her conversation at this time caused her nurse to weep. She observed it, and said, "you must not cry -I am going to my beavenly Father's home."

I am going to my heavenly rangers none. Some reference having been made in her hearing, to a future world, she said with much emphasis, to a future world, she said with much emphasis, "O! I hope I love the Saviour." One night she was heard to say, "Jesus perished." "You mistake," said a friend, "think again." She replied, "Yes, I meant to say, Jesus died to save us from perishing. If I repent, did he not die for me?" "Yes, he did." "Then I will repent. If I feel sorry in my heart for my sins, Is not that repentance?" "Yes," "Then God will forwire me for Christ's says. "He died for all that reforgive me for Christ's sake. He died for all that re-pent. Did you not say so? The Bible says so. John was the beloved disciple; Jesus will love me too if I repent." At another time she said, "O Jesus! love me." At another, "O! Jesus! Jesus! you did promise me, you did promise me that whosoever believed on thy name should not perish, but have everlasting

life; you did promise me so."

She was told if she would take her medicine, her grandmother promised to bring her some pretty things; smiling, she said, "I have a better promise than that -a promise to me, to myself-the Saviour's promise. I am a child; he says, of such is the kingdom of heaven. I will go to heaven when I die. Tell my little brother and sister, they must take good care of my little sister: they must call her sister and be very good to her, and be very good besides. God loves

good children." Being much distressed with a number of blisters, she expostulated against putting on another. When told "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." I engaged in prayer. While she was held in the bath, and another blister applied to her head, she made some reference to the Saviour's being crowned with thorns, and then prayed that she might forgive us. After a but this man, who holds daily and intimate communion which transforms and new creates the soul; and which pause she put up her little hands in the water, and said, "Father forgive them." After a few minutes, he said again, "Abira, Father, they know not what At another time, while putting her into the they do." bath, feeling extremely weak and probably supposing that she must soon die, she said, "Father, into thy

hands I commend my spirit." Obtaining a clearer evidence of her acceptance, and having, as we suppose, more distinct and sensible exercises of gracious affections, she affirmed, nearly a week before her death, that she had " given her heart to God." She repeated this more than once, and she

inderstood its meaning. When asked "would you rather go to heaven and be a holy child there, than remain in this sinful world? She replied with as much energy as her exhausted powers would admit, "Yes, a great deal." "Will you sit down in a corner in heaven with that little girl of whom you have read, and sing hallelujahs with her?" "O," said she, "there is room enough in beaven, without sitting down in a corner." When she was sinking in death, she was asked, "Who do you expect to see when you get to heaven?" She replied Jesus." "And will you praise him?" "Yes," said she. "And for what will you praise him?" "For his loving kindness," said she; and spoke it more distinctly than she had been able to express any thing for many days. And never did any expression create more joy than was felt by her parages at hearing this from their dying child. Indeed, so abundant was the evidence she gave of being a child of God and an heir of glory, that the tears that were shed over her dying pillow, were tears of affection, of joy, and of gratitude, and not of sorrow. So deep was the interest felt in her case, that no effort to relieve her was spared, which medical skill could employ, or parental affections suggest. But her "sickness was unto death." The attack was tremendous in its first appearance, and never vielded to the most efficient remedies until er system was exhausted. Although she had suffered for twenty-one days more than language can describe, she was so much relieved a short time before she died, that she seemed to be falling into a sweet and tranquil sleep. A heavenly smile lighted up her countenance, which seemed to say—" I am happy, and shall soon be employed in praising the Saviour for his LOVING KINDNESS !"

Youthful Benevolence .- In the institution of St. Catharine at Petersburgh, under the direction of Madam Bredhoff, an elderly lady of distinguished talents and sweetness of disposition, the following circum-Before she was three years old she discovered an stance occurred:-In this institution, which is supoung ladies are admitted, free of expense, by ballot but others are received upon paying, as it is termed, a

At an admission, two little girls, the eldest not ex A few weeks ago, when walking out with her aunt, she came to a place which appeared to be very suita-captain, the father of a large family, presented themselves and drew, the one a prize and the other a blank. this manner, resolved upon their separation; they felt

Another young lady, to whom the next chance de-

scarcely ever heard such a prayer as she offered up to | ran up to the luckless little girl, presenting her with | masts, securing the ship against hurricanes, &c. and the ticket, and leading her up to the directress, said:

—"See Madam, I have drawn a prize; but my papa
can afford to pay the pension, and I am sure, will pay
it for me; pray let one, who is less fortunate, enjoy
the good that has happened to me." This charming
anecdote was immediately reported to the Empress

and the storm has abated, we are called oft to partake of a
cann of grog. This we pocosely call splicing the main
brace. 'I thank you for the explanation,' said Mr.
Eastburn, 'and will try to profit by it.'

"The next Sabbath, this faithful servant in his master's vineyard, chose John iv. 13, 14, for his text. dowager, who expressed the highest delight, and paid out of her own purse the pension of the little benefac-

An Irish child, who had attended a Sabbath school. being commanded by the priest, a short time ago, to burn his Bible, reluctantly complied; but at the same time said, "I thank God that you can't take from me the twenty chapters that I have in my mind."-English paper.

SAILORS, TRIEND.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE OCEAN PILGRIM. A MORAL POEM-BY MR. DAVIS.

Thomas king, a young American sailor, confined on board the Ruby, guard-ship, at Bermuda, observed one evening a boat alongside with her sails standing, which the lieutenants had neglected to hoist in. A squall arose, and in the darkness of the gust, he com-mitted himself in her to the mercy of the winds and waves, with no other provisions than some biscuits and water. He was alone nine days on the awful expanse of waters in this open boat; on the tenth he made the Virginia shore, and landed on Cape Henry. The following lines were composed on the subject:

Strong the love of native home, There vivid fancy casts her eye; Whether on earth or sea we roam, Our native land demands the sigh.

So I. Columbia's true-born son, In floating dungeon long confin'd, Could ne'er by smiles nor bribes be won, To abjure the land I left behind.

Bermuda's isle had long beheld, In prison's ship my cheerless fare, From home and voice of friends withheld, A mournful victim to despair.

At length, one night, a boat astern With snowy sails allured my gaze; A squall arose-and now I burn To leave my jailors in amaze.

Some bread and water all my store, A compass sav'd in vent'rous mood, And now alone, I traverse o'er, In open boat, great Neptune's flood.

At mercy of the billows' steep; But though no bell to Vesper toll'd, I found a temple on the deep. I earnest pray'd that He, whose storms, In terror shake the sea and sky,

'Twas Sabbath, when my frail bark roll'd,

Would take my spirit in his arms, And watch me with a parent's eye The fair moon lent the sea her light, Her beams upon the surface curl'd,

And dolphins sported, passing bright, Around my little wooden world. When sudden from a silver cloud, Advanc'd sweet Hope, a vision bright,

With melting voice she call'd aloud, And charm'd the silence of the night. "Sea pilgrim, hail! old Ocean kind, Shall homeward bear his sailor boy,

And soon a mother's arms shall wind

Around thy neck with speechless joy. Thy sisters dear, shall sobbing dwell About thy form with gushing eye, And she, whose vestal tumults swell,

Shall at thy presence cease to sigh." Nine days had pass'd, the tenth I knew By siens that land was not remote: The sea had lost its sable buc, And swallows hover'd round my boat,

Twas so-for soon, in angel shape, Up rose to view Virginia's shore! I land on Henry's welcome cape, I kneel, and humbly God adore!

A WORD FOR SEAMEN.

They have been the main instruments of our de ence in war, and in peace they pour into our country the wealth of the world. Their services are not duly estimated. They are the links by which nations. widely separated by the ocean, are brought to enjoy a community of interest; so that our wants, our luxuries, our association with foreigners, combine with our sympathies to give importance to this class of our fellow citizens .- Mariners' Magazine.

----A DESIRABLE ERA.

Let the Christian world be aroused to feel the importance of the cause of seamen, and to view every converted sailor as a cheap, active, and efficient missionary to all parts of the globe, then shall the ends of the earth be made to rejoice with knowledge of that tree of life whose leaves are for the healing of the

EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Captain T. Fester, of Hull, England, late master of the Swift, having to take the command of a vessel just launched at Ipswich, called the Sarah, determined that, before she sailed to try the stormy and treacher ous ocean, she should be dedicated to God by religious services, and thus put, as it were, under the immediate protection of Him "who holds the winds in his fist, and the waves in the hollow of his hand." The more fully to accomplish this object and secure a good attendance, public notice was given at the Methodist meeting, and on Tuesday, May 17, 1825, that wellknown signal, the Bethel Flag, floated at the top-gallant mast head, inviting sailors to come and hear what "God the Lord shall say concerning them."

The deck and even the rigging was crowded, the attention was deep and solemn, and it is to be hoped that the Christians who witnessed the success attending the efforts of this pious master will be induced continually to boist the flag at this port .- 1b.

----NAUTICAL SERMON IN PHILADELPHIA. It is known that the venerable Mr. Eastburn, who presides over the Mariners' church in Philadelphia. habitually addresses his hearers in phrases most familiar to them. The following is related of him:

"One day a sailor who had become serious, in the course of conversation with Mr. Eastburn, said, 'sir, you speak to us so much in our own terms, that many of us suppose you once followed the seas yourself.'— Upon Mr. Easthurn declaring that he never had, the Although so young, they concluded that fate had, in sailor continued-but, sir, I observe that you use one expression erroneously.' 'Well, my friend,' said Mr. Eastburn, 'I am always glad to receive instruc-tion when I can—what is it?' 'Why,' said the sailor,

After the exordium, and some illustration of the words. he made a most solemn appeal to his auditory, and addressed them with unusual seriousness and animation.
'Friends,' said he, 'I know that after you have been on hard duty you are always glad to be called aff splice the main brace: now, myfriends, our text ex-pressly declares, that Whosoever drinketh of this waer shall thirst again.' So, then, as often as ye drink of it, you shall thirst. And though you were to drink every day of such waters, yet every day you would want them again, for you still would be dry But your Captain, the captain of your salvation, is now standing and calling you off from the hard labors which Satan has imposed on you. He offers to you 'a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest,' Isaiah xxxiii. 2. And he now offers you drink; aye, and he offers it freely and abundantly without money and without price; and drink, too, of the most durable kind; for whosoever drinketh there. of shall never thirst; but the water, that I shall give him, shall be in him a well of living water, springing up into everlasting life. O, then, come my friends yea, come; one and all, and splice the main brace at this cistern.

" So far was this discourse from levity, that it had a nost wonderful and powerful effect."-Ib.

THE GATHERER.

FROM THE EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is a duty so obvious to Christians, that it eeds no apology. We are taught by our Lord in the needs no apology. We are taught by our Lord in the 18th chapter of Luke, that men ought always to pray, and not to faint. And in Eph. vi. 18, that men ought to "pray always with all prayer and supplication." Or in other words, that it is the duty of men at all times to seek God's blessing in prayer; that he might own and prosper them in things lawful; and prevent them from doing wrong either in matters of religion or policy. It was a resolution of President Edwards never to engage in any thing, on which he could not ask the blessing of God.

No man can succeed, even in good actions, without the blessing of divine Providence. It is therefore every man's duty to seek for this. And if it is the duty of men to look to God and hope for his blessing on the pursuits of life, then it is a sin to engage in any thing on which his blessing may not with propriety be sought. But how will the distiller of ardent spirits at the present time, and under existing circumstances, engage in this reasonable duty. If he is a Christian, he must pray; for prayer is the life and soul of religion. And if he frames a prayer at any time, which corresponds with his practice, it will be something like the follow

of Lord, my maker and preserver; thou art the searcher of the hearts, and trier of the reins of the children of men. Thou, O Lord, dost see and know all things, even the most secret thoughts and intents of the soul; behold thou dost know them altogether. It is unto thee that I make my appeal, for thou dost know that when I make whiskey, I do it with a single eye to my purse. And now O most High, grant me my desire, if it should cost me my salvation and that of my family and neighbors, and for this purpose, grant that I may be enabled to make good whiskey, and a great quantity of it. Increase the number of tippling shops, and give to all men an unquenchable thirst for shops, and give to an men an unqueuenance thirs too strong drink. Open the eyes of those blinded mor-tals who think it wrong to drink freely, and show them that the free use of orders spirits doth greatly increase the wealth of distillers and venders of strong drink. And if over-righteous enthusiastic men should nse any means to put a stop to the free use of whiskey, be pleased, O most merciful Father, to thwart and disappoint all their schemes and plans; hasten the time when every barrier to drunkenness shall be broken down. Grant to the inhabitants of this country fruitful seasons, that grain may be cheap, not that I care for my neighbors or my country; but I ask all for the sake of MONEY. Amen and Amen.

SOLILOQUY.

For now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. Rom. xiii. 11.

Is it so then, O my soul? what hast thou been do-For the last twelve months, many of the works of God have been ceaseless in activity. The sun has not ceased in shining, nor the moon her way ing or waning. Thy blood has not ceased flowing:thy heart, that most wonderful machine, has 96,000 times forced the blood into the arteries; and, from this hour, dating back 365 days—how numerous the sum Has thy active soul thus labored? Reflect and improve: thou art fearfully and wonderfully made,-anther year's friction may wear out the machine,-et ery stroke announces thy salvation to be nearer. up and doing! Behold, God is thy salvation! How ever weak and insufficient of thyself, strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might, the weakest and most distant member of Christ's body (if there be dis tance) shall feel his vital influence. If thou art inactive, to whom canst thou attribute blame? not straitened in me," saith the Lord.

What is the posture and frame of thy soul toward God?-Let the sinner pant for the world: I am dying to it-my salvation is nearer. Soon, it will be of little consequence whether I possessed the wealth of Crossus, or begged my bread from house to house. Love not the world, neither the things of the world The ascending eagle shakes the clay from his feet-Let it not be said that an heir of glory lingers to trea on the threshold of the beavenly temple. Shall su a man as he fear?

But shall I idly spend my time? May the salvation of others be nearer, through my instrumentality! The nearer thy salvation, the less time to be useful. To convert a soul is a bliss unknown to an angel; and all so the reward of a Saviour's sufferings. Let me look around. My father, my mother, my brother, my sister, my children, are ve converted? My salvation nearer than when I at first believed. Shall I shortly go to heaven and leave you, "without God and with out hope in the world?" It shall not be without han struggling, without many prayers unto him who is abl Encourage thyself in the Lord. By time twelve months they also may be able to say, "Fo now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. ---

DR. JOHNSON.

A young gentleman to whom Dr. Johnson was go father, called to see him a very short time before death. In the course of conversation, the dector as ed him what books he read—the young man replied "the books, sir, which you have given me." Dr. John son, summoning up all his strength, and with a piercin eye fixed upon the youth, exclaimed with the utmos energy, "Sam, Sam, read the Bible-all the books that are worth reading, have their foundation and their merits there."

Times of general calamity and confusion have eve been productive of the greatest minds. The pures ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkes

The way to bring ourselves with ease to a contemp of the world, is to think daily of leaving it.
When Socrates was told by a friend, that the judge

had sentenced him to death. And bath not nature said he, passed the same sentence upon them? Death increases our veneration for the good, and FUBLISHE

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ZION'S HEE

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able the first of January, the No subscription received for les The papers will be forwarded to all is made for their discontinuance. Agents are allowed every eleventh co the Methodist counexion are author obtaining subscribers and receiv

inications, they are request giving the names and residences ount to be credited to each, in all communications, addressed eith Editor. (except those of Agents,)

> ESSAYS ON H ESSAY V

FURTHER OBJECTIONS AGAINST

"This doctrine supposes we Answer: if we were conside works, that is, under the law tainly we could not live withou quired a higher obedience than der in our present fallen state, with weakness of memory, ignora ing, with numberless infirmitie But considering man as being no grace, a more lenient dispensation nces for all his unavoidable we winking at his involuntary error onsidering him as under a law folfilled in "one word"-Thou thy neighbor, - God with all thy thyself: I say, considering man he certainly may live without si ing this law. St. Paul says, "A d sin not;" David says, "Stan St. John says, " He that committe i. e. he that knowingly, voluntar is a child of the devil, not a Chri He that is born of God doth n doth not, cannot, sin in the above generate state; for were he to co would immediately fall from r e dead in trespasses and sins.

live without sin, as the above qu

we say we cannot do this, we coing an impossibility at our hands impious, we must acquiesce in can and ought to live without si IL. " This perfection is contrary This objection is not a very m has no argumental force, unti objector has attained all th which divine love has placed w then as holy as he can be? W loves God and his neighbor as upon earth possibly can? That things as far as is possible in this is a perfect man, though he den fection. But the objector proba this. When he sees this fair dec ises, probably he acknowledgesable peglect of duty-criminal

wanderings in devotion; crimi-privilege to be lively and steady ly owns he does many things which emit, and omits many things which do. But if the experience of our what it might and should be, it i stone to try this gospel doctrine perfection is contrary to his experimente scales of logic: possibly his ter for a rule and guide to other is for a traveller in a dark night

III. "If any were perfect, they we and go to heaven.

Sin then keeps us alive! and could always remain carnal we s if sin be a sovereign antidote aga invaluable desideratum to know necessary to keep us alive, how attain without endangering our lily acknowledged to be the cause of and should we have no more of it requisite for our preservation, sh ier than mankind generally of the above premises is so clearly ing them to their legitimate conse

jector must give them up. It is true the ancient Hebrews would kill one to love Him Did not their law require this? T plained that this was a cruel would be certain death to them. scriptures intimate that a man car once he loves God with all his he as himself? We read, as before p many perfect ones, both in the C ments; but we have no accoun shortening their days. Is gospel ous thing? and a fatal poison too? fect love of God and our neighbor ble evil that it hurries us to the g hing: this is a bugbear generate darkness, and it exists only in the

"If any were perfect, they wou

The perfection of sanctified so ir union with Christ by fait we have no need of him after w made perfect by his blood, is similar have recovered from a fit of sickn of food or medicine to preserve our should tell us we have no need of time, for the day is light enough w would be exactly parallel to the Christ is our Sun of Righteeusness fectly enlightened by him, we can he continues to shine upon us. A dungeon, without light, fire or clo with cold, and a benefactor should above necessaries; would he not senses were I then to tell him, I a

and it is both light and warm here